THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1866.

"As for the 'third party' idea, as it exists, save in the minds of Copperheads, we know it not, and as for supporting General Geary, if any supposes that the best way to do it is to mix him up with matters and things which the State Convention that nominated him thought it best to avoid, while we may decidedly object to that kind of support, we shall not think it our particular business to deal in denunciations on that account. General Geary, we think, is strong enough to stand even that impudence."—*Commercial.*

Now let us see how our contemporary will stand, measured by its own rule. The State Convention, by means of its Platform, condemned the President's Policy, and refused to make or accept an issue relative to railroads. On both these matters the *Commercial* and its backers purposely put their legs over the traces, and persist in keeping them there. Under such circumstances, of what avail are its exhortations to stand, pure and simple, to the points laid down by the State Convention?

A certain divine was conspicuous for the austerity of his sermons and the levity of his life. One of his parishioners took him sharply to task for the glaring discrepancy. In reply he said, "you pay me fifteen hundred dollars a year for preaching—I would not practice what I preach for double the money." The *Commercial* has fallen into the same category.

The Reading *Gazette*, in commenting on the passage of the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto, closes its remarks with the following paragraph:

"There are hundreds of thousands of good men in the Northern States who are hopeful that President Johnson will declare such legislation revolutionary and so pernicious as to warrant him in completely ignoring it. Not only is this their hope, but it is their prayer, and *they will sustain him in such a course with their blood and lives, if need be.*"

Mr. Clymer, in common with all conservatives, holds extreme views; though not in the direction of true progress and amelioration. Whether he is prepared to sanction this sanguinary promise of his home organ, we should be glad to have him say.

The President has removed the Postmaster at Pittsburgh, who is, the editor of the *Gazette* and who has been in the habit of saying hard things of him. Persons who charge the Executive with being a traitor, rebel sympathizer and copperhead cannot complain if they meet with his displeasure.—*Chicago Journal.*

No man on the staff of the *Gazette* was ever Postmaster of Pittsburgh or of any other place. More; the Postmaster of Pittsburgh has not been removed.

Gen. Wm. H. Koontz is announced as a candidate for re-nomination for Congress, in the Somerset *Herald*. We are glad to see the General in the field again, and hope not a single obstacle will be thrown in his way.

A Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia *Telegraph* professes to announce, on very high authority, that Jeff. Davis will soon be released on parole, on the same terms accorded to Clement C. Clay.

Soldiers who have made applications for appointments under the President's recent circular, find there are no places for them.

Gov. Curtin has not yet approved the bill disfranchising deserters from the draft

CITY ITEMS.

Take Time by the Forelock.

The miasma which generates epidemic fevers is now rising in clouds under the blazing beams of the dog-day sun. Every living body as well as refuse animal and vegetable matter emits unwholesome vapors, and in crowded cities and the dense assemblages which business and pleasure call together, the elements of disease are evolved. The pressure upon every vital organ is never so great as in the second and third months of summer, and common sense teaches us that these organs require to be reinforced to meet it.

We hold our lives, so to speak, on a *repairing lease*, and this is the season when the process of dissipation is most rapid and repairs are most required. Therefore build up, prop and sustain the powers of nature with that mighty vegetable recuperant, Hostetter's Bitters. He who takes it may be said to clothe himself in sanitary mail, against which epidemic disease will hurl its poisoned shafts in vain. This is no gratuitous assertion, but a great *medical fact*, attested by twelve years' experience in every climate of the habitable globe. Extremes of temperature always disturb the functions of the stomach, the bowels, the liver and the skin. It is through these that the most dangerous maladies assail us. Tone them in advance with Hostetter's Bitters, and defy heat and malaria.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

Spring and Summer Goods.

The well-known store of Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 120 Federal street, Allegheny, has been lately fitted up with a new assortment of spring and summer goods. The stock has been well selected, and embraces all the numberless articles needed for gentlemen's garments. A large stock of ready-made pants, coats, vests, &c., will also be found in in his establishment. His stock of furnishing goods cannot be surpassed. Persons desiring to purchase a good suit of clothes would do well by giving Mr. Weier a call.

Dry Goods.

New and desirable styles of Dry Goods, as well as all kinds of domestic and staple Dry Goods to which we call the particular attention of purchasers at either whole sale or retail. Many of our goods were purchased at much less than importers or manufacturers prices and will be sold at a very small advance for cash. Call and see our stock on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

William Forrest

An Extra Large Auction Sale,

Of a retail stock of Boots, Shoes an liquiters, will be closed at auction on Tuesday morning, at A. Leggate's Auction House, 159 Federal street, Allegheny. The special attention of buyers is invited to this large peremptory sale.

Half Acre Lots at Collins' Park.

A special train will leave the Pennsylvania depot this afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, for free conveyance of all to this sale of lots in East Liberty, returning at 6 o'clock.

The Superior Furniture,

At the house of T. I. McClelland, Esq., South avenue, Allegheny, will be sold by A. Leggate, auctioneer, on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock. See auction sales.

Muslins.

Good heavy brands at less than market rates on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Ginghams.

A full stock at low prices on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Humphrey's

Homeopathic Medicines, for sale at Fulton's Drug Store, No. 106 Smithfield street, three doors above Fifth street.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.---NO. 95. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Florida and Georgia Freedmen's Bureaus.

NEGRO PRISONERS SENT SOUTH.

Our French Relations.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH FORCES FROM MEXICO

Continued Neutrality Toward Mexico.

&c., &c., &c.

Washington, April 21.—The Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, in the State of Florida, has transmitted his report to the Bureau. He states that he has labored to prevent any collision, as far as possible, between the military and civil authorities of the state. He called the attention of Governor Walker to the provisions of section 21 of an act entitled "An act prescribing additional punishments for the commission of offenses against the State, and for other purposes," which provides for disarming the freedmen of their private arms. He argued to the Governor that it was unconstitutional, both as regards the United states and State Constitution, and desired to have the decision of competent authority in the case. The Governor hesitated, until General Foster informed him that the disarming of negroes must cease, either through civil or military action. The opinion of the Attorney General has been called for, who decided that the provisions of the section were unconstitutional.

Brig. Gen. Davis Tillson, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, in the State of Georgia, has sent to each agent of the Bureau a list of questions which they are directed to answer, including the following, viz: Whether the civil authorities endeavor to arrest and punish those who wrong or abuse the Freedmen, and if so, whether they generally succeed in punishing the guilty; whether the services of an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau is necessary to secure justice to the freed people, and if the bureau was removed whether the civil authorities would protect their rights. Also, whether, in their opinion, the tone and temper of the whites is improving towards the freed people, and if they think the time is approaching when the control of the freed people may be safely entrusted to them.

Yesterday evening forty-eight colored prisoners at the jail, men and women, boys and girls, orphans and adults, were with their own consent placed en route for Louisiana, under charge of an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau. They were all charged with petty larceny. The District Attorney has entered a *nolli prosequi* in each of the cases on condition that the prisoners would go South, and the Court will issue an order for their recovery of stolen goods, to be handed over to the owners by the Property clerk. About one hundred and fifty other colored prisoners, nearly all of them freedmen, left at the same time for the South, where they all are promised good wages.

Extensive preparations are being made for a fair in this city in aid of the National Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans Home for the friendless orphans of soldiers and sailors in every State and territory of the Union. Mrs. Lieut. Gen. Grant is President, and Mrs. Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman is Vice President. All contributions for the object solicited should be addressed to the National Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Washington, D. C.

Washington, April 22.—The French minister had an interview with the secretary of State yesterday. It is said that he presented the formal adhesion of the French Government to the American principle of non-intervention, as explained by the Secretary of State. The Emperor kindly and cordially replies to the United States, and agrees to withdraw his troops from Mexico in three detachments, one of them next November, and the others in May and November of 1867. The full and final correspondence between the two governments which led to this important result will, it is said, be sent to the House of Representatives this week in answer to a call recently made on the Department of state on motion of Mr. McKee, of Kentucky.

New York, April 22.—The Paris correspondence of the London *Post* says: The French Government has communicated its resolutions concerning Mexico to Mr. Bigelow, the United States Minister at Paris, and since, as your readers are aware, Mr. Seward has addressed to the Imperial Government a long despatch, in which he sets forth the views of the Washington Cabinet touching the Mexican Empire. The Washington Government will witness with satisfaction the withdrawal of the army of a great European power from American soil. The United States Government has no intention of departing from its neutrality towards Mexico, nor when the French are withdrawn will it in any way modify its policy towards the newly established Empire. The United States will not acknowledge the Empire of Maximilian, nor enter into any relations with Mexico, saving those demanded by commerce. No understanding had been between France and the United States. Now the Emperor Maximilian is recruiting his volunteers in Germany and Belgium, and expects to get at least 20,000 men to replace the French before they have all finally embarked in November, 1867. It is a very expensive affair, and will tell heavily on the already heavily taxed Mexican Exchequer. So far as France is concerned, there is a great detraction in thus delaying the final retirement of the French army until 1867.

LATEST CANADIAN ADVICES.

Dissatisfaction Among Magistrates.

AN UNPLEASANT RUMOR.

Col. Wheeler Released.

New York, April 21.—The *Herald's* Toronto special, of last evening, says: The *Globe's* Cornwall dispatch to-night says that great dissatisfaction exists among the magistrates by the singular course of the Mayor of Cornwall, who is an Orangeman, and who in forming his Court, excluded all Catholic magistrates from the bench. This fact, together with the exclusion of the press and other circumstances, lead people to believe that, whether guilty or not, a disguised attempt is being made to punish the prisoners.

A special dispatch from Cornwall also says that a very unpleasant rumor is afloat, as follows: Before the Clark, White lands, Peverell case, by speaking Irish got into the confidence of one O'Donahue, of Cornwall, and indulged him in whisky. He represented himself as a Fenian sympathiser, and drew from O'Donahue the names of other sympathisers here; also that if any movement was made, Mayor Allen would be the first to join it. He made an affidavit that O'Donahue gave this information, and the Mayor says he has it in his possession.

The officers kindly offer to supply prisoners with newspapers, but the magistrates refuse to allow them that privilege. The magistrates declare that the prisoners will be committed to the fall assizes. The people consider this cruel persecution shameful.

A Cornwall special dispatch to the *Herald*, dated last evening, says: Colonel Wheeler was brought up for examination at half past nine o'clock this morning. He acted in the most defiant manner, during the hearing of which he kept him longer. He stated that as an American citizen he would claim protection from Andrew Johnson if they attempted to keep him under arrest without producing the evidence they possessed against him. The magistrates were seriously frightened at his threats and almost unanimously decided to let him go. Col. Wheeler left for New York by this morning's train.

Quarantine Reports.

New York, April 21.—Dr. D. H. Bissell, Deputy Health Officer, in charge of the hospital ship Falcon, in the Lower Bay, has made a report to-day from the lower quarantine. The hospital ship Falcon came here yesterday morning; immediately boarded the steamship Virginia, anchored here, and removed the sick to the hospital, sixty-seven in number. Five new cases were received from the Virginia this morning. There were four deaths in the hospital last night, ten from Liverpool were buried yesterday, and sixty-eight cases are now in the hospital of the arrival of the steamship Virginia.

Dr. Bissell says the steamship England, Capt. Grace, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived here to-day. The reports a crew of one hundred and twenty-two men, with sixteen cabin passengers, and twelve hundred and two in the steerage. The number who died on the passage to Halifax is fifty, at Halifax, one the passage to Halifax is fifty, and last night one infant died. The passengers and crew are all well. She will be quarantined in the Lower Bay. The report was made to Cyrus Curtiss, President of the Quarantine Commission.

Fratracide in Louisville---Guerrillas Threatening Murder.

Louisville, April 22.—At Brandenberg, on Friday afternoon, in an altercation between two brothers, Kendrick and Allen Stanfield, respecting an old partnership, the latter having drawn a pistol, was killed instantly by the former.

On Friday on the Christianburg and Shelbyville pike, Terrill, Wethers and a number of their old comrades were seen this morning to wards Shelbyville. Considerable excitement occasioned, as Terrill said he was watching for the parties who, being sworn for examination as jurors at his recent trial for murder at Shelbyville, stated they were satisfied Terrell should be hung. He says he will kill the last one of them.

Destructive Fire at Louisville.

Louisville, April 22.—A fire occurred last night on Market street. It caught in Finley's picture gallery, over Morris Levi's dry Goods and cloak store. The injury by fire and water is as follows: Levi, $5,000; S. Bakron, dry goods, $10,000; M. Aaron, cloak and trimming store, $1,500; Thomas Jackes, owner of the building, $1,000. Aggregate loss, $18,000. All were fully insured in the German Insurance Company, London and Liverpool, Phoenix, Manhassett, and North Western Companies.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, April 21

The Senate is not in session to-day, having adjourned over until Monday.

HOUSE.

The proceedings of this day's session were, by order, confined to general debate on the President's annual message.

Mr. Nicholson, of Delaware, was the first speaker. He took strong grounds against the constitutional amendment in regard to representation, contending that the effect of it would be to destroy the federal character of the government, to produce consolidation, and to subject the people to the worst kind of despotism, that of constitutional majorities. There was no propriety in it. The states themselves were the best judges as to what concerned their internal ordeg and well being.

Mr. Perham followed, taking directly an opposite view of the question of reconstruction. He considered it of little importance whether the late rebel states were regarded as dead, according to the views of some of the members of Congress, or as having had their functions suspended according to the views of the President. In either case, that it was the duty of Congress to provide for the establishment of a State government which should correspond with the spirit of those provisions of the Constitution requiring Congress to guarantee to the States a Republican form of Government. This was about what Congress was going to do for the last five years with but partial success. It was the duty of Congress to see not only that the new States to be admitted had such a form of government, but a guarantee to the old ones also. If there were not loyal men enough in the South to fill the offices, some of the federal heroes of the war should be appointed and told to take part in the administration of the government of the States which they have saved by their valor in these States. The rebels were now in the ascendancy; loyalty was the exception, and disloyalty the rule. On whom devolved now the duty of deciding whether the late rebel States were in a condition to be represented in Congress? Not on the Executive, no such power was delegated to him; not on the House of Representatives nor the Senate, acting independently of each other. It was the law-making power of the Government. It was the duty of Congress to take the whole subject into consideration, as it was now doing, and to decide what guarantees ought to be required to secure equal and exact justice to all citizens, and to prevent the recurrence of another rebellion. This could be secured by such Constitutional amendments as were necessary to attain the objects; and on the ratification of such amendments by the late rebel States—a pledge of their sincerity and loyalty—he would allow them to be represented in Congress on an equal footing with the other states. The guarantees he should require were first, that the debt created in aiding the rebellion, whether they are called by the President—should be deprived of all political rights, at least for the present, and until they shall have brought forth fruits meet for repentance; that when the loyal sentiments of the States has become so strong as to render them powerless for evil hereafter. That all the rights of citizenship, including that of suffrage, shall be given to all loyal citizens, irrespective of race or color. Third, That the payment of the confederate debt shall be rejected in all time to come. Fourth, that the rebel leaders, and all those who did more than others to bring about the rebellion, should be prohibited; and also the payment by the nation or of the States for the emancipation of the slaves. That this odious doctrine of secession shall be repudiated and branded with everlasting infamy. He quoted from the Nashville speech of President Johnson, delivered in 1861, in which he said that he would become giddy with power, and before southern rebels and northern Copperheads had left him. He regarded it as a sacred duty for the President to co-operate with Congress in giving effect to the doctrines enunciated in that speech. The Union members did not desire to interfere with the President or any other loyal man. What could Congress do contrary to what had been done? The policy inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson had been carried out by President Johnson, and under it the Southern States had formed their organizations. How was that policy to be changed, or what change was there to be made in it?

Mr. Schofield asked if it made any difference whether a man who had fought against the rebellion was admitted as a representative, or a man who had not been engaged in the rebellion, but who would vote exactly as the ex-rebel would vote?

Mr. Smith replied that he did not see how that difficulty could be avoided. He then referred to the question of the Confederate debt, and of repudiating it. He asked why, if the President had no power to do what he had done, Congress had not undone it, and thus something like a civil war would have been. What was Congress going to do in its place? The State governments must exist, and there must be the same sort of machinery to carry them on after a while as prevailed before the rebellion. How could they be expected to repudiate the rebel debt. That had been done. It was said that they must ratify the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. That had been done also. Then it was said they must elect loyal men to Congress. Did Congress know it had not been done in every instance? Who had tried that question? The Committee on Elections, which was the proper authority on that subject, had said nothing upon it.

Mr. Schofield asked why Mr. Smith had not introduced such a measure.

Mr. Smith said he would do so if those who were so fond of blood did not.

Mr. Schofield asked why he had not done it sometime during the last five months.

Mr. Eldridge inquired if Mr. Smith supposed Congress had power to pass laws by which those men could be tried and condemned, or whether they must not be tried under the laws existing at the time the crime was committed.

Mr. Smith replied that as a matter of course they must be tried under the laws existing at the time the crime was committed, but Congress could fix the means by which they could be brought to justice.

Other speakers followed and the House adjourned.

New York Matters.

New York, April 21.—The Spanish Minister appears to have conceived suspicions against the steamer La Oriental, and obtained an order from Washington to detain her for examination, but too late. Nobody else suspects her, and there is no doubt she is engaged in a legitimate business.

The Board of Health have determined to remove the cellar population of New York and Brooklyn to more healthy abodes, and establish temporary hospitals in various parts of the city, if funds for use in case of necessity.

Mayor Hoffman has ordered all nitro-glycerine vessels to be stored in vessels filled with water.

A raid was made on the 5th or 6th among the heaviest lottery policy dealers in the city, at the instance of the sale of a victim who alleges that he lost over $42,000 by the fraudulent and illegal transactions. They were arrested and held to bail.

Prof. Albert Nobel, of Germany, the manufacturer and inventor of nitro-glycerine, is in this city. He regrets profoundly the accidents which have resulted from its transportation, but still insists that it is impossible for his oil to ignite under a temperature of 320 degrees. He says the authorities of Hamburg entertained the same objections against its use originally, but after scientific experiments now consider it safer and more convenient than gun powder. He proposes to give, in a few days, experiments to show its effectiveness and harmlessness in transit. He calls attention to the fact that the explosion at Aspinwall was preceded by a fire.

THE RECONSTRUCTION AMENDMENT

Negro Suffrage Ten Years Hence.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

New York, April 21.—The *Express* Washington dispatch states that the Reconstruction committee agreed to-day that the constitution must be so amended that hereafter no state shall make any distinction on account of color, that after July 4th, 1876 negroes must have the right to vote; that there shall be no representation between 1866 and 1876 for colored persons not allowed to vote, and that the Southern States may be represented on these terms on taking the test oath prescribed.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, to which, as is usual in such cases, the nomination of Mr. Smythe, as Collector of Customs for the port of New York was referred, have not yet come to a definite conclusion on the subject.

It is the opinion of prominent Congressmen that the present session of Congress will be closed early in June. Apart from the subject of reconstruction all other business can be closed in several weeks.

The Secretary of State in February last, writing to the late Daniel S. Dickinson in relation to the steamer Meteor, which was seized and prevented from being used as a privateer against Spain, said: "The President is determined that the neutrality laws of the United States shall be administered in good faith." A principle thus announced will, there is no doubt, be as strictly applied in preserving peace between Great Britain and the United States should the Fenians seriously endanger it.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Telegraph* professes to announce on high authority that Jeff. Davis will soon be released on parole on the same terms accorded to Clement C. Clay.

CHOLERA ON THE STEAMER VIRGINIA INCREASING.

Acting Secretary to the President.

&c., &c., &c.

New York, April 22.—It is stated that the cholera is increasing on the steamship Virginia at a fearful rate, thirty-three new cases having occurred. The hospital ship at quarantine is capable of holding only seventy-five persons, and there are now one hundred on board. No other accommodations have yet been provided.

Dr. A. James Williamson, of Portsmouth, Virginia, Ezekiel M. Bartlett, of Missouri, George W. Wright, of Canton, Illinois, George Cowan, of Danville, Kentucky, and Gilbert E. Walker, of Detroit, Michigan, have been appointed Examining Surgeons of the Pension Bureau.

The Ways and Means Committee had a long session to-day. Reynolds' bill to-day and accomplished a great deal of work upon it. The members of the Committee think that it will be ready to report early in the coming week.

Col. Cooper, Congressman elect from Tennessee, has been designated as the "President's Acting Private Secretary." He comes with an enviable reputation for the legal and business ability necessary to fill the position in which he finds himself and will be associated with whom his new duties bring him in contact.

From Nashville---Trial of Henry Bruner ---Suspension Bridge Completed.

Nashville, April 21.—The river is rising with six feet on the shoals. A heavy rain fell all last night and to-day.

The trial of Henry Bruner was resumed to-day. Mrs. Hall, in her testimony, stated that which elicited no new features beyond having applied to Bruner for the loan of seven thousand dollars, which he did not get. Mr. Hall, a witness on the stand, testified to corroborated Hoge's statement of his receiving ten thousand dollars from Mr. Henderson. The witness was told by Hoge that Henderson had excepted and the amount he received was his proportion. The witness afterwards saw Hoge with money, which he informed him he had received of Mr. Henderson. Hoge told the witness that the manner of making money he had adopted, was by giving false receipts to Rebel contractors. Other witnesses were called to show that the issuing of fraudulent receipts was unknown to the accused party, Henry Bruner. The court adjourned on the 20th, in order that Bruner could obtain evidence from important witnesses who are now absent. It is reported that on Monday next, the case of John Henderson will be brought before the Criminal Court. Mr. Hall, of Nashville, has been retained as assistant counsel for the government, in the case of Henderson and in all subsequent cases which may grow out of frauds connected with this Department.

A train ran off the track on the Chattanooga railroad, on Saturday, damaging the cars and locomotive. No one was injured.

A large number of people walked over the suspension bridge on yesterday to Edatield, for the first time. It was a novel sight. The entire structure is expected to be completed by the middle of next week.

From New Orleans.

New Orleans, April 22.—Allen & Co. have arrived from Calcutta, to open a direct trade line of ships with New Orleans, composed of Virginia, Ezekiel M. Bartlett, of Missouri, George W. Wright, of Canton, Illinois, George Cowan, of Danville, Kentucky, and Gilbert E. Walker, of Detroit, Michigan, have been appointed Examining Surgeons of the Pension Bureau.

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Charley Armstrong won the race of the four mile heats on Lexington Course to-day, by three lengths. Time, 7.35½, 8.0. The race horses all left for Louisville this evening on the steamer Louisiana Bay.

The Mississippi parishes are all flooded and the water is rising.

The Eastern Military District of Louisiana is abolished. Records to be sent to headquarters. Monthly reports of prisoners are ordered.

The press demand the release of Senator Wm. G. Brownlow.

The working men demand the eight hour system, of municipal candidates.

Letter From Collector Smith---Vault for Union Dead.

New York, April 21.—The *Herald's* Washington special says, Collector Smith has replied to a letter addressed to him by a leading Senator, in which the statement was made that he had paid money to parties in Washington, and among them a man who has recently started a paper in this city, that he most emphatically denies that he has ever paid a cent to a human being for influence for office. He denounces the whole statement as a base and malicious falsehood.

A Washington dispatch says: A plan for the vault of the Washington Cemetery, intended for the reception of the Union dead who fell on the battle-fields of Virginia, has been approved by the Quartermaster General, and the Chief Quartermaster of the Department advertises for proposals for its construction.

Russian Commissioner to the Western Union Telegraph Company.

New York, April 21.—Mr. Paul Anassoff, Chief Engineer of the Russian Government to the Western Union Telegraph Company, arrived in the Persia. After delivering his despatches to the Russian Minister at Washington, he will spend a few days at the telegraph company's headquarters in Rochester, he will proceed to San Francisco by the steamers of May 5th, and thence to the Russian coast. Colonel Bulkley, which is preparing to start for the Russian possessions with the material and supplies required to complete the line to the mouth of the Amoor. The Russian government continues to manifest the most lively interest in this great telegraphic enterprise, and is extending to it all needed encouragement and facilities.

Fatal Accident to Three Boys.

Boston, April 22.—The wall of a building in progress of demolition on Orange Lane, fell down last night on the Albany and Fitchburg railroads, killing three little boys named Robert Wilkins, Henry Woods and Robert St. Clair, all under ten years of age. Another boy, Mary Fisher, aged eighteen, had both of her legs broken and received other injuries. The parents of the children are poor people, residing in the vicinity of the scene of the disaster.

Troops Sent to the Frontier.

New York, April 21.—The present garrison at Fort Hamilton, consisting of the Twelfth Infantry, and a portion of the First Artillery (regulars) are under orders to proceed to Eastport, Maine. The First Artillery was under the command of Major Anderson at Fort Sumter, and has been at Fort Hamilton ever since the capture of Fort Sumter by the rebels. They will be conveyed to their destination in a steam transport.

Meeting of Master Mechanics.

New York, April 21.—The Master Mechanics Association, of Brooklyn, held a meeting last night. Resolutions were taken which it was stated that notwithstanding the strike of the journeymen, the oldest and best hands still labored at the old rates. Capitalists, who had heretofore invested largely in building projects, had put their capital in new channels, and it was probable that mechanics would have little to do during the summer.

General Grant in Richmond.

Richmond, (Va.,) April 21.—Lieutenant General Grant, accompanied by Colonel Badeau and Mr. O. H. Dant, and Mrs. Grant's father, arrived here this afternoon on a brief visit to Postmaster Sharp and family. Mrs. Grant's relatives. The proprietors of the Spottswood Hotel will to-morrow give a complimentary banquet to the distinguished guests.

Decision as to Revenue Stamps.

Boston, April 21.—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in a case held before the full bench on demurrers, has decided as follows: A revenue stamp is no part of the note, and any omission in the stamp does not affect the note affected by the want of a stamp, unless it is fraudulently omitted.

Hod Annis Rearrested.

New York, April 21.—Hod Annis, the principal in the great land bond robbery, has been rearrested in Montreal, as appears by a private despatch to Marshal Murray.

The Legislature of New York has passed a bill prohibiting the issue of free passes upon railroads.

Flax Factory Destroyed.

Philadelphia, April 22.—A fire last evening destroyed James Watson's flax factory, on Ninth street, above Columbia avenue. The building and machinery were totally destroyed. Loss on machinery $50,000, and on the stock $20,000. Insurance, $40,000.

Sad Death of a Child.

Albany, April 21.—A day or two since Mr. Hiram McIntyre of Illinois who was visiting a brother at Dover, Dutchess county, while practicing with a revolver, fired at a dog-house, in which two little daughters of his brother were playing, killing one of them instantly.

Eight-Hour Bill Defeated.

Boston, April 21.—The lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature has rejected the eight-hour labor bill by a vote of one hundred and nine to fifty-two.

River at Louisville

Louisville, April 21.—The river is falling slowly, with eight feet water in the channel. Weather clear.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Shooting Affray on the Monongahela Bridge---A Man Seriously Wounded

On Saturday evening, about seven o'clock, a serious affray occurred at the South Pittsburgh end of the Monongahela Bridge, resulting in the dangerous wounding of a man named John Boyle, by another named John Mitchell. The circumstances of the affair go to show that the wounded man was at fault, and that Mitchell was on some errand instilled, although not clearly so in the eyes of the law.

It appears that Boyle, who is an employee in the Sligo rolling-mill, had been drinking rather freely during the afternoon, and about five o'clock returned, after a brief absence in the city, to his boarding house in Monongahela borough, where he met Mitchell, who boarded at the same house. Some words passed between them, when Mitchell asked Boyle "who he had killed for a coat?" This interrogation aroused the ire of Boyle, and he attempted to strike Mitchell, but was prevented by the interference of Mr. McCue, the proprietor of the boarding house, who succeeded in separating them. They both then left the house and separated. Boyle going toward the bridge. Some time after, they met again a short distance from the end of the bridge, when the quarrel was renewed. After a slight scuffle, Mitchell freed himself from the grasp of Boyle, and fled to the bridge, closely followed by the latter, who had a stone in each hand, and called in a loud manner for Mitchell to stop or he would kill him. On reaching the middle of the first span, Mitchell, who was still running at full speed, exclaimed: "Do not come a step further or I will shoot you." Without heeding the warning, Boyle still continued to advance, whereupon Mitchell drew a revolver from a breast pocket and fired two shots. The first shot passed over the head of Boyle, but the second entered the right side of the latter, inflicting a severe and dangerous, but it is believed not a mortal wound. The firing attracted a number of passers by, who rushed to the aid of the wounded man, and succeeded in arresting Mitchell, who, on the wound, cried, "I'm shot—Mitchell has done it." Mitchell meanwhile walked across the bridge to the city, and on the affair was immediately carried to the office of Dr. Denny, in West Pittsburgh, who in conjunction with Dr. Roberts, proceeded to remove the ball, which had entered the right side, a little above the column. As soon as the ball had been extracted, he was removed to his boarding house. The accompanying physicians seem to be agreed that the feeling was in favor of the prisoner, who up to the present unfortunate affair had the reputation of being a sober and peaceable disposed man.

It is stated that Boyle has been in the city but a week, having come from Allentown, Pa., on that day week ago, and that he has been having been in Allentown. He is a stout, heavy man, apparently about thirty years of age, and since his arrival he has evinced a decided disposition to get on a spree. He is said to have come in contact with while under the influence of liquor. He has twice been turned away from the boarding house where he will remain till to-day, as several informations are pending against him.

The provision also in this section for the testing of steam with water at one hundred (100°) temperature, instead of fifty degrees, as provided by the act of 1852, is destructive on account of the existing strong prejudice against steam being tested with cold water, by cold water, as being injurious to boilers. The security, if tested with water at one hundred degrees, (100°), is just the same, and is therefore unobjectionable.

Sec. 2. The provision in this section for a safety valve to be taken wholly from the control of the engineer, fireman, steamer, is shown to have become necessary as a permanent requirement of law applying to all classes of steamers. The substitution of plugs in the place of fin valves, as provided in section first, is also open to serious objections, with hundreds of women and children on the steamers, liable to all the dangers incident to steam navigation, without making suitable provision for their safety, as proposed by this section.

Sec. 3. To include freight boat in the same category with tug, ferry and canal boats, as provided by act June 7, 1864.

Sec. 4. To grant confirmation in the office of inspectors of steamboats, of bias in the performance of their duties.

Sec. 5. To provide that all vessels on the waters of the United States shall be subject to the navigation laws provided by acts of Congress and that steamers shall be further subject to such rules and regulations as may pursuant to law by the Board of Supervising Inspectors. It is considered necessary and proper that all vessels shall be made to conform to such regulations established for the safety of navigation on all waters used as common highways of commerce.

Sec. 6. To provide engaging apparatus for lifeboats, so that they may be cleared from the vessel with greater facility after being lowered into the water, to prevent their being dashed to pieces against the vessel or swamped alongside.

Sec. 11. To provide signal-lights for certain classes of steamers, not adapted to rivers and other inland waters than the plan of bow-lights applicable to vessels rigged for carrying sail, as the course of a rapidly approaching steamer could be certainly determined thereby. Before the passage of the act of April 9, 1864, the plan of bow-lights prevailed in the act was mean seagoing steamers exclusively, and was in fact the only plan suitable for vessels rigged for carrying sail, which was the reason for its being so arranged, but for river navigation it is entirely unsuited, on account of the continually changing courses and positions assumed in following the channels of rivers, they directed with sufficient accuracy for the purpose of close navigation. For thirty years at least prior to the passage of the act of April 9, 1864, the system of signal lights proposed in this bill has been employed in some of our inland waters, and we are satisfied that an enforcement of the present law on our rivers and other inland waters will work the greatest mischief, instead of rendering the navigation more safe as contemplated. So important is this matter to the safety of our internal navigation that owners of steamers cannot be induced to conform to the present requirements of law, but prefer to pay any penalty that may be imposed rather than hazard the safety of their vessels.

Sees. 12 and 13 relate to the compensation of inspectors.

The Late Hugh McGraw.

The remains of the late Hugh McGraw were followed to their last resting place in St. Mary's (Catholic) Cemetery by a large number of relatives and friends of the deceased, the funeral cortege reaching from Market to Grant along Sixth street. The religious services over the dead in the Church were performed in St. Paul's Cathedral by Bishop Dominec in person, who, in conclusion, availed himself of the occasion to deliver a short but impressive address, incultating upon his hearers the beauties of holiness, the benefit of living a truly religious life here, and their great and sure rewards hereafter.

Disorderly House.

Benjamin Timmon, his wife, and Sarah Lewis, were on Saturday arrested for keeping a disorderly house on Bluff street, in the Eighth ward, and committed by Mayor McCarthy to answer at court. The information was made by Samuel Mason, who lives in the neighborhood. The house where these parties carrie l on their orgies has been an intolerable nuisance to the whole neighborhood, and they have taken this means to rid it of its shameless occupants.

Counterfeit "Shaver" Arrested The City Flooded with spurious Postal Currency.

A man named Mathew Kirkpatrick was arrested by Chief of Police Hague, on Saturday afternoon, for passing spurious postal currency. The fact that spurious currency had been circulating pretty freely in the city during the day, and especially of the denomination of fifty cents, was known to the police, which led to the arrest of Kirkpatrick. A small counterfeit was made a purchase at Andrews tea store on the corner of Market and Fifth street, to the amount of seventy-five cents, and tendered the spurious seventy-five cent notes in payment. In answer to an inquiry of officer Hague, the fact developed that one had received the notes from a man in market of whom she had purchased some potatoes. Mr. Hague then called a young man who was in the store, gave him some dollar bills and told him to go to the man who sold him the potatoes and get it changed. The lad did so, and when he returned it was discovered that the change consisted of two genuine and seventy-five counterfeits. Acting on this indubitable evidence, the Chief at once started to the stand of the vegetable vender, secured the second man and found in his possession a trunk. While the officer was making the arrest the prisoner placed his hand in his pocket and endeavored to throw away a roll of the spurious money, but the officer was too quick for him and took it from him. The cash will be brought before the United States Commissioner this morning for a hearing, which will no doubtless result in the commitment of the prisoner for trial.

Kirkpatrick is an old offender. He formerly kept a saloon in the Fifth ward, which was the resort of a notorious gang of counterfeiters—Pete McCune, Mat. Dunlop, Stephen P

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR:

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

IN A BAD WAY.

For some months past attempts have been made in various States to organize a party devoted to the support of President JOHNSON and his peculiar Policy. In no instance has much success attended these efforts. In Kentucky, for a brief season, a fairer prospect of doing something hand some was held out than anywhere else; but a blight has fallen on the leaders of the movement.

After a good deal of preliminary maneuvering the Johnsonians called a State Convention to meet at Louisville on the 7th of May. At that time and place a grand campaign was to be started, for the definite maintenance of the President and the doctrines of his veto messages and public addresses. No subterfuges were to be allowed. Candidates were to be put in nomination to represent those ideas and plans, and nothing else.

This enterprise has been abandoned. Not many men could be found who would march under that banner. The call for the Convention has been withdrawn. The scheme has hopelessly collapsed.

Instead, a new call has been issued for a State Convention to meet on the 30th of May. At this convocation are invited to be present "all men, North, South, East and West, who, in the language of the gifted STEPHENS, in his recent address before the Legislature of Georgia, are ready to banish the passions and prejudices engendered by the late unhappy struggle, and unite in the restoration of a constitutional Union, freed of the excrescences which have grown out of a state of war." "All men" is a broad phrase, and might be interpreted to include the blacks, but for a knowledge of the fact that in all aristocracies and despotocracies, a part is commonly put for the whole; as is illustrated in the egotism of Louis XVIII—"I am the State."

It will be seen that this rally is not to be under inspiration of the name of JOHNSON. The idol of the hour has been shoved aside. A more potent spell has been discovered in the name of STEPHENS. There is genuine discernment and logic in this substitution. In an effort to reorganize the surviving elements of the rebellion into a political power in the nation, there is more strength in the career and character of Mr. STEPHENS than in any other man except Mr. DAVIS, and he, in consequence of his incarceration, is not immediately available. The last of the State prisoners, his friends, are hopeful of his speedy enlargement; and while they wait the event the famous Georgian will do as leader.

STRIKES AND STRIKERS.

The inhabitants of the city of New York have a chronic infirmity of heaping objurgations on their street cars, and it must be confessed the aforesaid cars are not commonly delectable resorts for weary people, or people who wish to avoid weariness. How much better they are than nothing was recently determined. The drivers were on a strike about wages, and would neither manage the horses, nor let those who would manage them.

The right of any man to fix the rate at which he will sell his labor, is clear to everybody except democrats. With democrats the right to have wages at all depends on the color of the skin and other physical peculiarities. If a laborer is black, they hold, it was the design of Providence he should be owned by some white man, and compelled to work hard for enough victuals and clothes to keep his soul and body together. With this exception, however, the right of a man to devise the best possible bargain for the labor of his hands is universally admitted.

Not a few go farther, and maintain any number of men having labor to sell may combine to put up the price of that commodity. Combinations to that end are certainly as justifiable as arguments among employers to put down prices; or, as combinations among produce dealers to enhance the value of food in the market.

The right of combinations, among workmen to increase rates is one thing; the expediency of it another. For our own part, when we had labor to sell, and nothing else, we felt fully competent to make bargains for ourselves. We had not the slightest inclination to apply to the courts for a guardian, or to any association for aid and counsel. And we contrived to do better in the long run than such of our fellows as kept hunting for somebody to make bargains for them.

But, when one set of laborers not only refuse to work at the rates obtainable, but undertake to say that another set who want to work at those prices, shall not, they are guilty of an unprovoked invasion of the rights of those they hinder. Then culpability is not lessened by the consideration that they are laboring men themselves, and anxious for the welfare of all laborers. They undertake to regulate their equals, who repel interference, and feel competent to get along well enough without volunteer superintendence.

This tendency, widely developed among laboring men of using violence to maintain or appreciate wages, is neither creditable to their understandings nor to their moral perceptions. If a man chooses to refrain from work, that is his own business exclusively, so long as he supports himself and family decently and keeps out of debt. If another man elects to work, at any rate of pay, his right to do so is perfectly clear, and all attempts to deter him by threats of actual violence, as a sort of robbery, in addition to its other unlawful aspects. To take from a man by intimidation a chance to earn money, is no better than to take it from him by intimidation after he has earned it, and has it in his pocket. It is time a good many laborers better understood that they do their own rights and the rights of their fellow-craftsmen.

MR. CLYMER.

The Democrats say that Mr. CLYMER has written a letter declaring in favor of a Free Railroad Law. We hope he has. We have looked for it in Democratic newspapers and in Republican newspapers, but have not found it. Why is it held back?

But more is asserted about this letter. It is averred that in it Mr. CLYMER appeals to his record as a member of the Senate, to prove that he has, of a considerable length of time, been in favor of such a law. We have some knowledge of Mr. CLYMER'S record, but we fail to recall when the proposition for a General Railroad Law was up in so definite a shape as to afford a chance for making a record at all conclusive in behalf of that gentleman. We throw out this hint now, not specially to oblige Mr. CLYMER or his friends, but for our own convenience. Pray, give us the volume and page of the Legislative Record where the matter may be found. Such a reference would be worth more than whole columns of platitudes. Shall we have the reference?

THE admirers of President JOHNSON lay stress on the point that he is following in the footsteps of President LINCOLN. We think he is not, in one particular respecting which imitation is most desirable. Let us show what we mean.

Just before his death, Mr. LINCOLN made a speech to a crowd of people at Washington. In that speech he alluded to people who differed from him in opinion, and who pronounced criticisms on his conduct. He said:

"As a general rule, I abstain from reading the reports of attacks upon myself, wishing not to be provoked by that to which I cannot properly offer an answer. In spite of this precaution, however, it comes to my knowledge that I am much censured from some supposed agency in setting up and seeking to sustain the new government of Louisiana. In this I have done just so much as, and no more than, the public knows."

On the 13th instant Mr. JOHNSON made a speech to a crowd of soldiers and sailors. He said:

"I have been sincere and in earnest, and now I want to know why it is that the whole train of slanderers and traducers have been barking and snapping at my heels! They have turned the whole pack loose to lower me in your estimation. Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, little dogs and all come barking at my heels, but I heed them not."

Now, we submit that Mr. LINCOLN'S method of dealing with the critics upon his character and conduct was honorable to himself, and to the high station he filled. He knew he was a public servant, and that what he did, and the motives under which he might be supposed to act, would necessarily be searchingly received. Popular government exists, and can exist, only on such terms. Undoubtedly he was harshly dealt by, in particular instances, as Mr JOHNSON has been, but he maintained his self-respect, and hence, in the long run, retained the respect of the men who differed most sharply with him. If Mr. JOHNSON would take Mr. LINCOLN for his example, and copy his wisdom and prudence, it would be better for himself and the country.

WHY did Mr. Clymer resign his seat in the Senate? We do not care what specious reasons he assigned for backing out. The real motives that influenced him we would like to get at. It is not always easy to get at motives. Let us see how near we can come in this case.

Many bills relating to railroads were before the Legislature at the last session. Among these was a General Railroad Bill. Here was a first-rate chance for Mr. Clymer to face the music. He was just where he could make up a record that should put his views and purposes beyond all controversy. He had a deep personal interest in preventing the passage of certain railroad bills. He did his best to prevent them going through. He might have helped, or at least he might have shown a disposition to help a General Railroad Law. He did not do that. He made his bow and left the scene.

Did democratic usage require the exhibition of so much diffidence? Mr. Woodward did not resign his seat on the Supreme Bench when he was the democratic candidate for Governor. The Judge is no mean authority in matters of democratic etiquette. Is Mr. Clymer a modester man than Mr. Woodward? That is a difficult point to solve. While holding them to be real gentlemen, we never suspected either of them of an excess of modesty. No, no. Mr. Clymer did not want to make a record.

The Cloven Foot.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Under the caption of "The President to the Soldiers and Sailors," the *Commercial* of Friday, has as usual a milk and water article on the President's last speech, starting off by saying, in the self-complacent style of the *Commercial*, that the speech *"contained a clear and unmistakable concession to Congress of the right to determine for itself the qualifications of its members."*

Concession indeed! And whoever decried what Andrew Johnson so graciously concedes? No one. The *Commercial*, true to its instincts to carry water on both shoulders, thinks the tone of the President's last speech is, in some respects, better than some of his former ones. On this point there may be a difference of opinion between the *Commercial* and its allies, who adhere strictly to the twenty second of February letter. But among the true men of the Union party there is but one opinion about the speeches in question. They are both condemned as uncalled for and far beneath the dignity of a President of the United States, and a disgrace to the man who made them.

But as the *Commercial* is said to do the bidding of a leading Johnson man, whose name was on the list of Vice Presidents at the Johnson meeting held in this city, it is fair to presume that it will be the organ of the Johnson party now forming under the name of the "Johnson Club," and under the special auspices of N. P. Sawyer. Esq.

FOURTH WARD.

The Cholera—How to Prepare for its Approach—The Causes and Symptoms of Attack—A Course of Treatment Prescribed—The Experience and Conclusions of an Eastern Missionary.

Dr. Hamlin, for many years a missionary of the American Board at Constantinople, has furnished to the *Christian Mirror* an account of his very successful treatment of the cholera in that city. His practice has extended through three visitations of this dreaded disease, in 1848, 1855 and 1866. The suggestions are so simple that we give them the benefit of a prominent place in our columns, in the belief that they will there more generally attract attention, and be the means, perhaps, of saving life during the approaching cholera season.

DEAR SIR: The cholera, which has just left us, after committing fearful ravages, is making its way into Europe, and will probably cross the Atlantic before another summer has passed. Having been providentially compelled to have a good degree of practical acquaintance with it, and to see it in all its forms and stages during each of its invasions of Constantinople, I wish to make some of my friends in Maine some suggestions which may relieve anxiety or be of practical use.

1. On the approach of cholera, every family should be prepared to treat it without waiting for a physician. It does its work so expeditiously that while you are waiting for the doctor it is done.

2. If you prepare for it, it will not come. I think there is no disease which may be avoided so easily as the cholera. But providential circumstances, or the thoughtless indiscretions of some member of a household, may invite the attack, and the challenge will never be refused. It will probably be made in the night, your physician has been called in another direction, and you must treat the case yourself, or it will be fatal.

CAUSE AND SYMPTOMS.

Causes of Attack.—I have personally investigated at least a hundred cases, and not less than three fourths could be traced directly to improper diet, or to intoxicating drinks, or to both united. Of the remainder, suppressed perspiration would comprise a large number. A strong, healthy, temperate laboring man had a severe attack of cholera, and after the danger had passed I was curious to ascertain the cause. He had been cautious and prudent in his diet. He used nothing intoxicating. His residence was in a good locality. But after some hours of hard labor and very profuse perspiration, he had lain down to take his customary nap, right against an open window, through which a *very refreshing breeze was blowing.* Another cause is drinking largely of cold water, when hot and thirsty. Great fatigue, great anxiety, fright, fear, all figure among inciting causes. If one can avoid all these, he is as safe from the cholera as from being swept away by a comet.

4. *Symptoms of an Attack.*—While cholera is prevalent in a place, almost every one experiences more or less disturbance of digestion. It is doubtless in part imaginary. Every one notices the slightest variation of feeling, and this gives an importance to mere trifles. There is often a slight nausea, or transient pains, or rumbling sounds, when *neatttack follows.* No one is entirely free from these. But when diarrhœa commences, though painless and slight, it is in reality the skirmishing party of the advancing column. It will have at first no single character of Asiatic cholera. But do not be deceived; it is the *cholera* nevertheless. Wait a little, give it time to get hold; say to yourself, "I feel perfectly well, it will soon pass of;" and in a short time you will repent of your folly in vain. I have seen many a one commit suicide in this way. Sometimes, though rarely, the attack commences with vomiting. But in whatever way it commences it is sure to *hold on.* In a very few hours the patient may sink into the collapse. The hands and feet become cold and purplish, the countenance at first nervous and anxious, becomes gloomy and pathetic, although a mental restlessness and raging thirst torment the sufferer, while the powers of life are ebbing. The intellect remains clear, but all the social and moral feelings seem wonderfully to *collapse* with the physical powers. The patient knows he is to die, but cares not a snap about it. In some cases, though rarely, the diarrhœa continues a day or two, and the foolish person keeps about, then suddenly sinks, sends for the physician, and before he arrives, "dies as the fool dieth."

COURSE OF TREATMENT.

For Stopping the Incipient Diarrhœa.—The mixture which I used in 1848 with great success, and again in 1856, has during the epidemic been used by thousands, and although the attacks have been more sudden and violent, it has fully established its reputation for efficiency and perfect safety. It consists of equal parts, by measure, one of laudanum and spirits of camphor, two tincture of rhubarb. Thirty drops for an adult, on a lump of sugar will often check the diarrhœa. But to prevent its return, care should always be taken to continue the medicine every four hours in diminishing doses; twenty-five, twenty, fifteen, ten, nine, when careful diet is all that will be needed. In case the first does not stay the diarrhœa, continue to give an increasing doses—thirty-five, forty, forty-five, sixty—at every movement of the bowels. Large doses will produce no injury while the the diarrhœa lasts. When that is checked then is the time for caution. I have never seen a case of diarrhœa taken in season which was not thus controlled, but some cases of advanced diarrhœa, and especially of relapse, paid no heed to it whatever. As soon as this becomes apparent, I have always resorted to this course: Prepare a teacup of starch boiled as for use in starching linen, and stir into it a full teaspoonful of laudanum for an injection. Give one third at each movement of the bowels. In one desperate case, abandoned as hopeless by a physician, I could not stop the diarrhœa until the seventh injection, which contained nearly a teaspoonful of laudanum. The patient recovered, and is in perfect health. At the same time I use prepared chalk in ten grain doses, with a few drops of laudanum and camphor to each. But, whatever course is pursued, it must be followed up or the patient is lost.

2. *Mustard Poultices.*—These should be applied to the pit of the stomach, and kept on till the surface is well reddened.

3. The patient, however well he may feel, should rigidly observe perfect rest. To lie quietly on the back is one-half the battle. In that position the enemy fires over you, but the moment you rise you are hit. When attacks come in the form of a diarrhœa, these directions will enable every one to meet it successfully.

4. But when the attack is more violent, and there is vomiting, or vomiting and purging, perhaps also cramps and cholic pains, the following mixture is far more effective, and should always be resorted to. The missionaries—Messrs. Long, Throwbridge and Washburn—have used it in many cases and with wonderful success. It consists of equal parts of laudanum, tincture of capsicum, tincture of ginger, and tincture of cardamom seeds. Dose, thirty to forty drops, or half a teaspoonful in a little water, and to be increased according to the urgency of the case. In case this first dose should be ejected, the second, which should stand ready, should be given immediately after the spasm of vomiting has ceased. During this late cholera siege, no one of us has failed of controlling the vomiting and also the purging by, at most, the third dose. We have, however, invariably made use of large mustard poultices of strong pure mustard, applied to the stomach, bowels, calves of the legs, feet, &c., as the case seemed to require.

TREATMENT OF COLLAPSE.

Collapse.—This is simply a more advanced stage of the disease. It indicates the gradual failing of all the powers of life. It is difficult to say when a case has become hopeless. At a certain point the body of the patient begins to emit a peculiar odor, which I call the death odor, for when that has become decided and unmistakable, I have never known the patient to recover. I have repeatedly worked upon such cases for hours with no permanent results. But the blue color, the cold extremities, the deeply sunken eye, the vanishing pulse, are no signs that the case is hopeless. Scores of such cases in the recent epidemic have recovered. In addition to the second mixture, brandy (a tablespoonful every half hour,) bottles of hot water surrounding the patient, especially the extremities, sinapisms and friction will often in an hour or two work wonders.

Thirst—In these, and in all advanced cases, thirst creates intense suffering. The sufferer craves water, and as sure as he gratifies the craving the worst symptoms return, and he falls a victim to the transient gratification. The only safe way is to have a faithful friend or attendant, who will not heed his entreaties. The suffering may be, however, safely alleviated and rendered endurable. Frequent gargling the throat and washing out the mouth will bring some relief. A spoonful of gum arabic water or of camomile tea may frequently be given to wet the throat. Lymdenham's White Decoction may also be given, both as a beverage and nourishment, in small quantities, frequently. In a day or two the suffering from thirst will cease. In a large majority of cases it has not been intense for more than twenty-four hours.

Diet—Rice water, arrowroot, Lymdenham's White Decoction, crust water, camomile tea, are the best articles for a day or two after the attack is controlled. Camomile is very valuable in restoring the tone of the stomach.

The Typhoid Fever.—A typhoid state for a few days will follow all severe cases. There is nothing alarming in this. It has very rarely proved fatal. Patience and careful nursing will bring it all right. The greatest danger is from drinking too freely. When the patient seemed to be sinking, a little brandy and water or arrowroot and brandy have revived him. In this terrible visitation of the cholera, we have considered ourselves perfectly armed and equipped with a hand-bag containing mixture No. 1, (for vomiting, &c.,) a few pounds of pounded mustard; a bottle of brandy, a paper of camomile flowers and a paper of gum Arabic. I lay no claim to originality in commending this course of treatment. I have adopted it from suggestions of able and experienced physicians. Having been the only doctor of many poor families living near me, I have tried various remedies recommended by physicians, but I have found none to be at all compared with the above. During the recent cholera I cannot find that any treatment has been so successful as this.

Contagion—The idea of contagion should be abandoned. All the missionaries who have been most with the maligant cases day after day, are fully convinced of the non-contagiousness of the cholera. The incipient attacks which all have suffered from, are to be attributed to great fatigue, making the constitution liable to an attack.—*Troy Times.*

C. HAMLIN.

LECTURE.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

MISS ANNIE E. DICKINSON

WILL SPEAK AT

CITY HALL,

Monday Evening, April 23.

SUBJECT—"THE SITUATION."

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 7½ o'clock. Single tickets, 50c. Second Seats, 25c extra. Seats can be secured at City Hall, MONDAY, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

As this will be THE LAST LECTURE of the Course, ALL tickets will be taken up at the door.

THOMAS BAKEWELL, JR.,
W. B. EDWARDS,
O. McCLINTOCK,
JAMES V. DONNELL,
C. L. CALDWELL,
W. C. ALBREE,
Lecture Committee.

apl9

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners named in the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to Incorporate

THE PITTSBURGH GAS SAVINGS COMPANY,"

Approved the 12th day of April, A. D., 1866, will open Books and receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Company at the office of the CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 57 Fourth street, Pittsburgh,

ON THE 21ST DAY OF MAY, A. D., 1866,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
JAMES O'CONNOR,
JNO. W. CHALFANT,
R. RIDDLE ROBERTS,
W. K. NIMICK,
THOMAS SMITH,
Commissioners.

ap21-1md

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, &c.

HACKS, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their Licenses at the Treasurer's office of the City of Pittsburgh, FORTHWITH, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved March 30, 1859, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City Pittsburgh, passed April 4, 1860, and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out Licenses will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the license.

The old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One Horse Vehicle	$ 7 00
Each Two Horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two Horse Hacks	15 00

Omnibuses and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses, $10 00 each. For each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles, $1 00.

W. EICHBAUM, City Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, February 5th, 1866.—fe5-m&thd

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, April 2d, 1866.

IN PURSUANCE of the 21st Section of an Act relating to Allegheny County, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the Amendment to said Section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I, DAVID AIKEN, Jr., Treasurer of said county, hereby give notice that the Duplicates of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the County, State, Poor and Work-House Taxes for 1866, on and after the FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1866. Said Taxes can be paid at the Treasurer's office until the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST with a deduction of FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT for prompt payment to any person paying the whole amount of said county. Hereby give notice that the Duplicates of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the County, State, Poor and Work-House Taxes for 1866, on and after the FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1866. Said Taxes can be paid at the Treasurer's office until the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST with a deduction of FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT for prompt payment to any person paying the whole amount of their taxes. There will be no deduction allowed on taxes paid during the month of August. There will be TEN PER CENT. ADDED to all taxes remaining unpaid on the first of September. ap8-2md

NOTICE—The undersigned, Commissioners named in the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the

ENTERPRIZE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,"

Approved the 27th day of March, A. D., 1866, will open Books and receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Company, on the

19th Day of May, A. D., 1866,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, in the City of Pittsburgh, Penna.

JAMES O'CONNOR,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
WILLIAM BAGALEY,
C. W. ROCKESTON,
JAMES HOLDMAN,
R. RIDDLE ROBERTS,
Commissioners.

ap18-lmd

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, April 20th, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals for the Grading, Paving and Setting with Curb Stone, Logan Street, between Bedford street and Webster street, and Beech Alley, between Bedford street and Webster street, will be received at this office, in the Market Building, up to the 27th DAY OF APRIL, 1866.

CHARLES MEIGHSPEARR,
Recording Regulator.

ap19-d10

ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORK HOUSE AND INEBRIATE ASYLUM.—Proposals will be received until APRIL 30th, by the Managers of the above institution for the sale of a piece of Land, not exceeding fifty acres, situate not more than six miles from the city.

For proposals and other particulars, as to location, quantity, quality, and price, Address

GEORGE R. WHITE, President,
Care of GEO. ALBREE, Secretary,
Corner Fourth and Wood Streets.

PITTSBURGH, April 18, 1866.—ap18-2aw3d-wtd

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, March 26th, 1866.

THE NOTES OF THE CRAWFORD COUNTY BANK, Meadville; CITY BANK, Franklin, and PETROLEUM BANK, Titusville, will not hereafter be redeemed by this Bank.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

mh26-tf

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Union Republican voters of Allegheny County, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections, in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, on SATURDAY, MAY 26TH, and elect two delegates from each election district, to a County Convention, to be held on TUESDAY, MAY 29TH, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a County Ticket, and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The Republican voters of that portion of Allegheny county lying in the 23d Congressional District, will at the same time and place elect two delegates from each election district, to meet in Convention, at City Hall, Allegheny, on TUESDAY, MAY 29TH, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in said district.

The primary elections in the townships will be held between the hours of four and six o'clock, and in the city and boroughs between the hours of four and seven o'clock P. M. In the cities and boroughs the voting shall be by ballot, and in the townships by marking or by ballot.

By order of the Committee.

WM. ANDERSON, } J. M. GILMORE, Chairman.
R. W. THOMAS, } Secretaries.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

SAMUEL CHADWICK,

Of Collins Township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the action of the Union Republican Convention. ap9-tc

FOR ASSEMBLY,

MAJ. GEN. J. B. KIDDOO,

Formerly of the 63d and 155th Pa. Vols., and 9th and 23d U. S. Colored troops, will be a candidate for Assembly before the Republican County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

THE FRIENDS OF

HON. GEORGE WILSON,

Of Pitt Township, will present his name as a candidate for Assembly, before the next Union Republican County Convention. ap9-tc

PITT TOWNSHIP.

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT.

HON. J. K. MOORHEAD

Having placed himself at the disposal of his friends, in response to their call made on him, his name is now presented to the public as a candidate for nomination for Congress for the 22d District, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap9-tc

CONGRESS.

GENERAL JAS. S. NEGLEY

IS A CANDIDATE IN THE 22D DISTRICT. mh9-lmd

CONGRESS. The friends of

HON. JOHN P. PENNEY

Will present his name to the Convention of the Union party, for nomination as a candidate for Congress in the 22d District. mh13-6wd

FOR SHERIFF,

SAMUEL B. CLULEY,

Subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. mh23-td&wF

FOR SHERIFF,

CHARLES BARNES,

Late Colonel Sixth Reg. Pa. Heavy Artillery and Brev. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., subject to the action of the Union Convention. mh22-d&wF

FOR SHERIFF.

JOSEPH ROSS,

Of the First Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. mh16-tc

FOR SHERIFF!

CEN. S. B. M. YOUNG,

Late Colonel Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry. mh21-tc

FOR SHERIFF.

COL. JAMES M'K. SNODGRASS,

Of McKeesport, (late of the 9th Pa. Reserves,) will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Convention. mh20-tc

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

GEORGE HAMILTON,

Of Pittsburgh, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap9-tc

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

CHARLES PUGH,

Of Manchester, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. mh22-14&wtc

FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS.

JOHN O. BROWN,

Of Hampton Township, late Private Co. H, 102d Regt. Penn's Vols. ap9-tc

FOR CLERK OF COURTS.

JOSEPH BROWNE,

Late of 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers and 5th Pennsylvania Artillery. Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. mh31-tc

FOR CLERK OF COURTS.

DR. WILLIAM J. GILMORE,

Of Upper St. Clair Township. mh22-d&wtcF

FOR REGISTER,

JOSEPH H. GRAY,

Of Plum Township, (late of Co. E, 155th Pa. Reg.,) subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ap19-tc

FOR REGISTER,

R. D. HUMES,

Of Tarentum Borough, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. ap19-tc

FOR RECORDER.

J. B. COPELAND,

Of Elizabeth Township, will be a candidate for Recorder, subject to the decision of the next Union Republican County Convention. ap9-tc

WANTED.

WANTED—A good Gardener; constant employment. Call at No. 164 Fourth street. ap18-tf

WANTED—Good Agents to sell SHERMAN AND HIS CAMPAIGNS, GRANT AND HIS CAMPAIGNS, (the latter just out;) CHILD'S PRAYER; FIRST LESSON, (match pictures,) and THE AMERICAN INVENTORS. These are all new Books and Engravings, and agents can do better with them than with any other offered to the public. For full particulars, apply to or address ASHER ELLIS, 75 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh12-1yd3taw-MTW

WANTED.—$1,500 PER YEAR!—We want AGENTS everywhere to sell our IMPROVED TWENTY-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES, three new kinds, under and upper feed; warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The ONLY Machine sold in United States for less than $60, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap Machines are INFRINGEMENTS. Circulars *free.* Address or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. dec-deod&m&w F

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FLOUR AND PRODUCE BUSINESS, of over ten years standing, in a good location in the city. A fine opportunity is offered to any person wishing to engage in the Produce Business. All communications strictly confidential. Address P. O. 780, Pittsburgh. mh22-tf

FOR SALE—IOWA LAND—$2,000—ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES OF LAND, situated near Webster City, Hamilton county, Iowa, (on the line of the Pacific Railroad,) is offered for sale for TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, cash. Address "OWNER," GAZETTE OFFICE. fe26-tf

FOR SALE—A Valuable Country Residence at Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one and a half miles from Wilkinsburg. Eleven acres 180 perches of Land; a fine new Dwelling containing ten rooms and cellar underneath; Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information, call at No. 140 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises. J. S. KING. fe27-tf

FOR SALE,

200 bbls. White Lime;
100 " Calcined Plaster;
100 " Land Plaster;
100 " Hydraulic Cement;
100 " Rosendale Cement;

At 310 Liberty street. W. W. WALLACE. ap6-4wd

FOR SALE—THE PRACTICAL ENGINEER, by John Wallace; second edition; enlarged and improved. About one-half of this edition has already been sold. Every Engineer or man who owns or runs a Steam Engine should have a copy. It only needs to be read to be appreciated. All orders directed to the subscriber, at 319 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will be promptly attended to. Price per copy, $5,00. W. W. WALLACE. ap6-4wd

FOR SALE ON THE BIG SANDY RIVER.—I offer for sale the MINERAL RIGHT OF SIXTY HUNDRED ACRES, situated in and on the lands one mile above Peach Orchard Works. The COAL is in abundance, and of good quality. The veins are from FOUR to SIX FEET THICK. Persons wishing to purchase will call at the Kentucky House, Ashland, Ky. Terms cheap and reasonable. Address THOMAS RUSSELL, Ashland, Kentucky. mh30-lmd

FOR SALE—A Portable Double CIRCULAR SAW MILL, without Engine and Boiler, made by Lane and Bodley, of Cincinnati; lower Saw 56 inches diameter; upper Saw 36 inches, with Cross-cut Saw, shafting and all complete; also three 27 inch Burrs, for cutting Plaster, made by Whitney, of Winchester, Mass. The above Machinery has been in use in the lumber region but a short time, and is in perfect order. Address PENNA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Natrona, Pa. ap11-2weod

FOR SALE,

ASHLAND HOUSE,

ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. The Furniture, Fixtures, Good Will, and Four years Lease of the above well-known Hotel. Parties wishing to purchase, will call on or address

BAKER & FARLEY,
Ashland House, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

LARGE LOT.

The First Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Pittsburgh, (Dr. DOUGLAS, Pastor,) offer for sale their property located on the corner of Plum and Cherry alleys, and but 20 feet from Liberty street. The lot is 120 feet by 145 feet, on which are the Church Building, and a Tenant House of 4 rooms. Enquiries may be made of, or communications addressed to THOS. SMITH, at the Fourth National Bank, or to R. C. MILLER, 135 Third street. ap9-tf

FOR SALE,

A CHOICE RURAL RESIDENCE.

The substantial frame Cottage Mansion on south avenue, near School street, in Allegheny city, with chamber, parlor, dining room, library and a spacious hall on first floor, three light and well ventilated attic chambers, and kitchen and bath room in back building. The view from the front is extensive and beautiful, commanding the three rivers and the city. The surroundings are pleasant, the neighboring houses being of like general style and character, and all having spacious grounds, handsomely ornamented with shrubbery, shrubbery and flowers.

The horse railway in the rear of the property makes the communication with the business centre easy, thus combining the advantages of a city with the comforts of a country home.

The lot is about 70x274 feet, extending to Rebecca street, is well cultivated and contains some choice fruit. Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
ap21-tf 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

FOR RENT.

TO LET,

A Three-Story Brick Warehouse,

Situated No. 57 Water street, corner Redoubt alley, and running through to First street, the same having been occupied for a number of years by JOHN IRWIN as a Rope Warehouse. Inquire of HOSTETTER & SMITH, at Nos. 59 and 60 Water street. ap21-tf

FOR RENT—The Lot on the corner of Butler and Allegheny streets, Ninth Ward, together with the old Brick Depot Building thereon. The lot has 50 feet front by 150 feet deep to an alley. Will lease it for five or ten years. Apply to WM. M. DARLINGTON, at No. 37 Fifth street, second floor. mh9-tf

AUCTION SALES.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, I will, on

Monday, the 21st day of May, 1866,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the COURT HOUSE, in the City of Pittsburgh,

EXPOSE TO PUBLIC SALE

The following Real Estate of JOHN DILLEE, deceased, viz:

Eighty-two acres of Land on Squirrel Hill, in Peebles township, adjoining lands of John Murdock, James Lippincott, Turner Blashford and others, subdivided into lots of from 5 to 18 acres each. See plan.

These lots are well and beautifully located for Country Residences, each lot having one or more springs of water thereon, and choice fruit trees on all lots but Nos. 1 and 6; three of the lots have Dwelling Houses thereon erected; one of the lots having two Houses, the old Brick Mansion and a frame tenement. The whole of this property is within three miles of Pittsburgh.

Also, Seven acres of Land in same township, at the Nine Mile Run, adjoining Robert B. Phillips, Jackson's heirs, and others.

Also, a Lot of Ground in the Borough of Elizabeth, numbered (Silas S. Walker's plan recording) from 7th to 8th streets, a width of 60 feet by 120 feet deep, having thereon erected a two storied Frame Dwelling.

Also, another Lot in the same borough. No. 315, in same plan, same size, fronting on 8th street, and extending back to an alley, having thereon erected a Frame Dwelling one-and-a-half stories high.

Title indisputable.

TERMS—One-third cash, one-third of the purchase money in hand, one-third in one year, and the remaining third at the death of Mrs. Eliza Dillee, widow, with interest on the deferred payments, payable semi-annually; all to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, and purchasers to pay all stamps and expenses of title papers.

GEORGE G. NEGNEY,
Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of John Dillee, deceased.

BRUCE & NEGLEY, Attorneys.
April 23d, 1866.—ap23-td3t&wT

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ON SOUTH AVENUE, ALLEGHENY CITY, AT AUCTION.—The entire Household Furniture at the residence of T. L. McCLELLAND, on South Avenue, river bank, about 200 yards below the First Ward School House, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, April 25th, at 10 o'clock. There are Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain and Stair Carpets, Hair Seat Parlor, Reception, Easy Arm and Rocking Chairs, Sofa, What-Not, Marble Top Tables and Enclosed Wash Stand, Hat Rack with Mirror, fine Mahogany Wardrobe, very fine Marble Top Mahogany Dressing Bureau, Walnut Dressing Bureau, rich Mahogany Bedstead, with Spring Mattress, Extension Table, Lounge, Crib, Venetian Blinds, Oil Cloths, Fire Irons, Table Ware, Queensware, &c., &c., &c., all in first-rate condition, and worthy the special attention of purchasers.

A. J. LOGAFF, Auct. ap23

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—I will be sold on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 24th, at 4 o'clock, on the premises,

Fourteen Desirable Building Lots,

Situated on Duquesne Way and Irwin streets, described as follows: Three Lots on the corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street, fronting on Irwin street, each 20 feet, extending back respectively 84, 49 and 50 feet. Eleven Lots fronting on Irwin street, each 1st having in front of 20 feet, extending back 60 feet, being a plan of lots laid out by Joshua Rhodes, Esq., in 1864—one-third cash, balance in one, two and three years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. For particulars, call on JOSHUA RHODES, Esq., at the Brewery, or

T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer. ap20

SEASONED LUMBER AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY MORNING, April 26th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold for account of Soldiers' Sanitary Committee of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Ninth ward, Five Frame Buildings:

No. 1—	12	feet long,	31	feet wide,	12 feet high.
No. 2—	82	"	31	"	12 "
No. 3—	26	"	25	"	12 "
No. 4—	54	"	25	"	20 "
No. 5—	80	"	35	"	12 "

Terms Cash: United States currency. Purchasers will be requested to remove the buildings in fifteen days from date. T. A. McCLELLAND, ap23 Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF HALF ACRE LOTS AT COLLINS PARK, EAST LIBERTY.—MONDAY AFTERN

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1866.

ADVERTISING RATES

Established by the Press of Pittsburgh

STANDING MATTER.

One Square of Ten Lines, Eight Words to the Line, or 2-4 Inch Space.

TIME.	Daily.	2 L.s a week	2 L.s 1 week	1 L. a week
One time	75			
Two times	1 25			
Three times	1 75			
Four times	2 25			
Five times	2 50			
Six times, one week	3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00
Seven times	3 50			
Eight times	3 75			
Nine times	4 10			
Ten times	4 50			
Eleven times	4 75			
Twelve times, 2 weeks	5 00	3 25	2 50	1 75
Three weeks	7 00	4 50	3 50	2 50
One month	9 00	6 00	4 50	3 00
Two months	15 00	10 00	7 00	5 00
Three months	20 00	12 00	9 00	6 00
Six months	32 00	22 00	16 50	11 00
One year	54 00	36 00	27 00	18 00

CHANGEABLE ONCE A WEEK.

One month	11 00	7 00	5 50	4 00
Two months	17 00	11 50	8 50	5 75
Three months	24 00	15 00	12 00	8 00
Six months	42 00	28 00	21 00	14 00
One year	72 00	48 00	36 00	24 0

GENERAL NEWS.

COTTON FACTORIES.—A cotton factory in Macon, Ga., is turning out 96,000 yards of sheeting per month. This is doing very well, and we are glad to record such evidences, of "life in the old land;" but we expect ere long to go considerable ahead of it. Extensive mills are now in course of construction in Kalmia, S. C., on a larger scale than any heretofore in operation in the South, where all kinds of cotton goods are to be manufactured, for the cheapest home-spun to the finest "prints" or calicoes.

In connection with these cotton works, there will be also a first-class paper mill, where the best article of news, book, and writing paper will be manufactured.

The location selected, Kalmia, in the vicinity of Aiken, S. C., is one particularly suitable for the purpose, combining as it does all the elements necessary for the successful carrying on of manufacturing on a large scale.—*Charleston News.*

A YOUNG married woman named Fish, from Allegan county, Michigan, was taken to Grand Rapids by her husband, and placed under the care of a doctor for medical treatment. A few days after her husband had left, Mrs. Fisk purchased a pistol, and going to her bed room, shot herself through the heart whilst lying on the bed. On the stand was found a note, written in lead pencil, as follows:

"DEAR HUSBAND:—This is the last you will ever hear from me. Be faithful; live happy. Don't mourn for me. I am going I don't know where I am prompted to do this; can't do otherwise, tor hell, forever, is this world."

No cause has been discovered for this suicide.

DELUSIONS.—One of our rural exchanges boasts of the number of pretty ladies in the matrimonial market of their village, whereupon a crusty old bachelor, who edits a paper in a rival town in the same county, pronounces it all bosh—a delusion. We would say to him that it's a "know such thing," and if it is a delusion, it is sometimes pleasant to hug such delusions. Put that in your pipe and smoke it, you old "bach."

AN unknown woman, too poor to pay the fare across the regular bridge at Troy, last week, attempted to pass on the long railroad bridge, and becoming dizzy, fell through into the water and was drowned. No one knew her name or history, but it is supposed that she was the mother of a little boy who was found crying in the streets for his mother on the same evening.

A FUNNY illustration of the difficulty of understanding nicknames in foreign languages is found in Victor Hugo's new novel. He translates Henry Clay's popular title of "the Mill-boy of the Slashes" to mean the mill-boy of the scar, supposing Mr. Clay to have received in the early part of his life a slash from some sharp weapon, which left a scar upon his features.

THE cotton and woolen manufactory in the penitentiary of Texas is doing a fine business. Instead of finding any difficulty in disposing of its goods since the door has been opened for Northern competition, it cannot complete its Texas order, while its prices range from three to ten cents per yard under those for far inferior articles brought from the North.

PROLIFIC.—A ewe, belonging to Mr. W. L. Hamilton, of White township, last week, at one birth brought forth four lambs. We are told that this little flock are prospering and growing finely. We have frequently known of triplets being born among sheep, but do not recollect of a previous case of two pairs of lambs at one birth.—*Indiana Rep.*

THE Rochester *Union* says: "The quantity of spirits smuggled into the country from Canada is enormous, probably one-third of all that is consumed. All the stuff telegraphed from Washington will not gainsay this. One-half the whisky sold in this city, Buffalo and other points along the frontier, is the product of Canadian spirits."

A PORTLAND steamer was found to be going astray, on a recent trip from Boston, owing to deviations of her compass. The deviation, it was also found, was caused by the steel hoop skirt of a young lady who was in the pilot house, and on her retiring the compass resumed its proper position.

THE Wilmington (Del.) *Journal* says that Senator Saulsbury knew very well he uttered a gross misrepresentation when he stated in the Senate that the Civil Rights law could not be enforced in Delaware, and it a libel on the people of that State for him to say so.

"MOLLY," said Joe Kelly's ghost to his wife, "I'm in purgatory at this present time," says he. "And what sort of a place is it?" says she. "Faix," says he, "'tis a sort of half-way house between you and heaven; and I stand it mighty aisy after leaving you."

HINDOO WIDOWS, instead of burning themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands, are, like sensible women, marrying again. Perhaps they have been reading St. Paul's exhortation: "It is better to marry than burn."

WHAT is the difference between a pretty girl and a night-cap? One is born to wed and the other is worn to bed.—*Boston Herald.*

SEVENTEEN Massachusetts Colonels were killed during the war, mostly fighting at the head of their regiments.

LADY MONTAGUE said: "My health is like old lace. I patch in one place, and it breaks out in another."

CLAIM AGENTS.

CLAIM AGENTS.

ARTHURS & RIDDELL,

No. 135 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALL DISCHARGED VETERANS

Who did not Receive a Local Bounty,

OR THEIR HEIRS,

Can have the same collected through us. Apply personally, or by mail. apgwoodtfnwF

BOUNTIES.—All Discharged Soldiers, or the Heirs of Deceased Soldiers, who enlisted in the first

Thirty Days' Service,

And soldiers who were discharged from any other service without receiving their Bounty, or Local Bounties, are requested to call or send their address to

T. WALTER DAY,

Claim Agent for Invalids, Pensions and Bounty, No. 89 SMITHFIELD STREET, third door from the Diamond. ja16

HATS, CAPS, &c.

1866. SPRING HATS. 1866.

McCORD & CO.,

131 WOOD STREET,

Wish to call special attention to their large and splendid stock of

Hats, &c., for Spring and Summer Wear,

An Endless Variety.

LADIES' DERBY, YACHTS, GRACEFUL, EXTRA LIGHT, SARATOGAS, HOWES TRAVS, BRIGHTONS, BUSHERS, MORTONS, DERBYS, &c., &c.

Straw Goods

Of every description to suit all tastes.

ap17

FORK PACKERS.

JAMES LIPPINCOTT,

Pork Packer,

Packing A. G. TAGG BACON, BARRELS, PORK, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AYER'S PILLS.—Are you Sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the precursors of serious illness. some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. Thus stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and derangement. While in this condition, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect exists them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangement of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by this same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Constipation, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Suppression, and Retention, when taken in large doses.

They are Sugar Coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

For the speedy cure of *Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague Remittent Fever Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fever, indeed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.*

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ague medicines, that if subdues the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce headache, or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the west, here is your iron will vindicate these assertions.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by R. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO., and by all Druggists everywhere. mh16-2m&wF

RETROVEY'S TURKISH

THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE

TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

RETROVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restore its natural color, make it grow it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting it up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This *Retrovey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In Turkey, in France, in England, in every country where where the "Bandolenian" is known—it is pronounced the most perfect of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all metallic poisons that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many rare herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, wholesale by R. E. SELLERS & CO.

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All Kinds of KNIVES and SPRINGS, made from Sheet Cast-Steel; Extra Refined REAPER AND MOWING KNIVES, &c.

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Founders & Machinists, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of BOAT AND STATIONERY STEAM ENGINES, BLAST ENGINES, MILL MACHINERY, GEARING, SHAFTING, CASTINGS of all descriptions, MILL PANS and STILLS, BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORK.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR, or feeding boilers.

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Manufacturers of IRON VAULTS AND VAULT DOORS, IRON RAILING, WINDOW SHUTTERS, WINDOW GUARDS, &c., Nos. 91 SECOND and 83 THIRD STREET, between Wood and Market, have on hand a variety of new patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes.

Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. au2

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS,

OF BOTH SEXES.—A reverend gentleman, having been restored by a simple remedy, after undergoing the usual routine and irregular expensive mode of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his fellow-creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send, *free*, a copy of the prescription used.

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THE BRIDAL CHAMBER;

OR,

AN ESSAY OF WARNING AND INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG MEN. Also, new and reliable treatment of the Urinary and Sexual System. Address Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ap15-1y

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AMERICAN INK,

Exactly like ARNOLD'S FLUID, and about one-third cheaper. Give it a trial. It is endorsed by some of the first accountants in the county.

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BALTIMORE AND HAVANA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

Carrying the United States Mail.

The First-Class Steamships of this line will sail as follows:

"CUBA"—1,100 tons, Wm. Rollins, Command, on SATURDAY, April 28th.

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From BROWN'S WHARF, FELL'S POINT, At 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, on the days announced.

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TO HOUSE BUILDERS

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STOVES, GRATES AND RANGES.

We respectfully invite the attention of the public to our large variety of COOKING STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, COOKING RANGES, &c.

Having recently increased our facilities for manufacturing the above articles, and greatly improved our styles of GRATE FRONTS, and introduced one of the BEST COOKING RANGES to be had in the community, we ask all in need of anything in our line of business to give us a call.

BISSELL & CO.,

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THREE CARS BALED

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FOR SALE BY

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LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM HENDERSON.

Seventh night of Pittsburgh's Favorite,

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THIS (Monday) EVENING, will be presented

Wild Oats.

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To conclude with

COUSIN JOE.

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Re-engagement positively for four nights only of the great and original Tragedian,

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Who will appear as MACBETH.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, will be presented, with all the original Music, the great 5 act Tragedy of

MACBETH, KING OF SCOTLAND,

Between the 1st and 2d acts, the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. J. F. HARTEL, will perform the celebrated

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With original imitations.

In rehearsal, KING LEAR.

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COTTON & MURPHY'S

California Minstrels,

Brass Band & Burlesque Opera Troupe

This talented Company, pronounced by the Press and Public to be THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA, will open

AT MASONIC HALL,

For ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing MONDAY EVENING, April 23, 1866.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.

Matinee Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock; admission 50 cents to all parts of the house.

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PROF. COWPER'S

Fashionable Dancing Academy,

WILKINS HALL, Fourth street. Days of Tuition, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. Ladies, Masters and Misses, three (3) P. M. Gentlemen's class, eight (8) in the evening. Wilkins Hall to rent when disengaged by classes. Apply to PROF. COWPER, at the Hall. mh27-tf

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WILKINS HALL.

'Tis large enough, and not too large by twice Is central in location, and moderate in price.

WILKINS HALL, Fourth street, near Smithfield, is best adapted for Concerts, Lectures, Balls, &c., and Select Parties will find that the floor is nearly waxed, and is the best and cleanest dancing floor in the city. Terms reasonable. Apply to

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BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. W. CARNAHAN & CO.,

No. 88 Market Street,

Have now on hand an extensive assortment of LADIES', MISSES', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Balmorals,

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Which they can and do sell as cheap as any other house in the city.

Call and examine, at No. 83 Market street. ap21

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$20,000 WORTH

OF THE

Latest and Best Styles of

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, &c.,

Bought at Panic Prices for net cash,

And to be sold immediately at a small advance. Dealers and the public generally are invited to call and see the stock.

W. K. McCLINTOCK,

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SECOND LARGE ARRIVAL

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SPRING AND SUMMER

Boots, Shoes,

GAITERS AND BALMORALS,

At Lower Prices than last Month.

Call early to-day and procure bargains, at the old stand of

J. H. & W. C. BORELAND,

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Second door from Fifth. ap21

LADIES', GENT'S

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BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,

BALMORALS,

Slippers, &c.,

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AUCTION EMPORIUM,

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Fifth Street,

Private Sales Day and Evening.

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A SPLENDID STOCK

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Ladies', Gent's, Misses', and Children's

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

OF ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

JUST OPENED AT

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JAMES ROBB,

No. 89 Market Street, near 5th

Second large purchase of BOOTS AND SHOES this Spring. We keep on hand a full assortment of every variety of Boots and Shoes, selected with the utmost care for this market. We invite special attention to our stock, as we believe it to be the best in the city, which we will sell at the lowest prices. Please call at No. 89 Market street. Having had over thirty years experience in the business, you cannot fail to be suited. Remember the place, No. 89 Market street. (ap16) JAMES ROBB.

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For TWO WEEKS ONLY, I am selling a GOOD FRENCH CALF SKIN BOOT for the small sum of NINE DOLLARS, at No. 36 Market street.

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PLUMBERS, &c.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Lead Pipe.

Have constantly on hand and made to order,

LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Warehouse, No. 167 Smithfield Street.

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SPRING WHEAT FOR SEED.

Important to Farmers.

We have a small lot of very superior MINNESOTA SPRING WHEAT, selected with great care, and suitable for SEED. As the season for sowing is now at hand, those wishing to procure a supply should make early application. Will be sold low to close consignment. Apply to

ROBINSON, ROBERT & CO.,

FOR SALE---FOR RENT.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM of 30 acres, situate in Baldwin township, Allegheny county, Pa., 5 miles from the city, on the Brownsville Road. The improvements are a large two-story Frame House, with 10 rooms, double parlors, with the hall running through the house; water just at the door; a Bank Barn, 60 by 30 feet, and other out-buildings; a garden of excellent soil, containing one half acre, planted with all kinds of dwarf fruit and vines; fruit of every kind; about 200 or 300 trees of best quality of grafted fruit. The soil of the whole farm is good. The very best of fencing; a beautiful lawn in front, planted with shrubbery and trees. For a country residence, it is not surpassed, and for a profitable investment, there is no question.

Also, the best Farm in Elizabeth township, containing about 90 acres, lying on the Monongahela river, immediately below Lock No. 3, on which is erected a large two-story Brick Dwelling House, one log and one Frame Bank Barn, corn-crib, wagon shed, brick spring house, granary, work shop, &c. About 30 acres of the above is first quality river bottom; the balance being limestone land, and underlaid with coal, and about 25 acres of limestone. There are two orchards of apple trees, in good bearing condition; peach, pear, plum trees and grape vines, &c. The land is well adapted for gardening purposes, being a short distance from the thriving borough of Elizabeth, creating a market at home for all the products. This property will be sold cheap and on good terms.

Also, a Farm of 117 acres, situate in Fallowfield township, Washington county, Pa., about 2 miles from the town of Beatieysville. The improvements are a large two-story frame house with five rooms, second, a two-and-a-half story hewed log house; third, a No. 1 new barn, 60 by 40 feet; a good spring house, with veins of different fruit, apple, peach, pear, plum, quinces, cherry, &c. 30 acres cleared; the remainder in good timber. The land is level and of very best quality, and will be sold cheap at a reduced price.

Also, a Farm of about 130 acres, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland Co., Pa. The improvements are a hewed log house, with kitchen attached, a log barn and a good apple orchard. Plenty of wood, peaches and cherries; about 80 acres cleared, the remainder in the very best white oak timber. The land is good. The location is healthy. This property I will sell very cheap. Possession immediately.

Also, a good price, a Farm of about 143 acres in Fallowfield township, Washington Co., Pa., about 30 miles from the city, on the Monongahela river. The improvements are a two story log and frame house, a frame barn, wagon shed and other out-buildings; fencing generally good; a young orchard of apples and other fruit trees; 110 acres of coal of the best quality, and a veip of the best limestone, convenient to churches, schools, mills, &c. This property I am authorized to sell very cheap.

Also, a farm of about 20 acres, situated in West Wheatfield Township, Indiana county, Penna. The improvements are a good, comfortable, two-story frame house, with 6 rooms, a large frame barn, carriage house, good corn crib, wash house, hog-cove and a two-story stone spring House; about 150 acres cleared and under good fence; a young orchard of apple, peach, pear and quince trees. The fencing is generally good. This land is of a good quality, about one-half of limestone, and but a short distance from coal. This property will be sold very cheap.

Also, a Farm adjoining the above. The improvements are a large two story Log House and a large frame barn; 175 acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation; a small orchard; a large two-story milk-house. These two farms united would make a first-rate Stock Farm, or will be sold separately.

Also, the best farm in Fairmont township, Westmoreland county, containing 200 acres; about 8 miles south of the Pa. Railroad. The improvements are two large hewed log houses; one of the largest and best frame barns in the county; two apple orchards. The whole farm is under a high state of cultivation. The fencing is all No. 1. The land is of the very best limestone; about 200 acres cleared, the balance in good timber. Possession on the first day of April, 1866. This property will be sold at a great bargain. The owner wishes to engage in other business.

Also, a Farm of 150 acres, situate in McCandless township, Allegheny county, Pa., about 8 miles from the city. The improvements are a Log House, a good barn, an orchard of apple, peach and pear. I will sell this valuable property very cheap and on easy terms.

For further particulars, inquire of

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FOR SALE,

Six Acres of Woodland

IN RESERVE TP.

LOTS ON CENTRE AVENUE,

Soho St. and Penna. Avenue,

ENQUIRE OF

McMASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,

ap15 Attorneys at Law, 90 Grant street.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY HOME

FOR SALE, situate 2½ miles from the city, and within 5 minutes walk of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, commanding a beautiful view of the city, river and surrounding country. Comprises about 10 acres of ground, highly cultivated and laid out in the most approved style of modern landscape gardening; is stocked with choice berry and several variety of the choicest fruits and vines in full bearing. There is also on it a never-failing spring of water. There is a good House on it. The improvements consist in part of a neat Brick Cottage with 7 rooms and wash-house, a large and handsome Stable, carriage house, &c., &c., and a fine large cistern and splendid pump are within a few feet of the kitchen door, and all in under excellent repair. For particulars, price, terms, &c., enquire of (fe23) B. McCLAIN & CO.

FOR SALE.

POSSESSION GIVEN APRIL 1ST,

A Delightful Residence in M'Clure Tp.

The Lot is in the highest state of cultivation. Two good Springs on the premises.

For terms, enquire of

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COAL AND LIME PROPERTY

FOR SALE.—On the Steubenville Railroad, seven miles from the city.

CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX ACRES,

Steam and Water Flouring and Saw Mill, and other fine improvements.

Also, 30 Acres of COAL, without the Surface, adjoining the above.

Also, 24 Acres of Lime, at Swan's Station, on Central Railroad, containing 10 acres and 125 acres.

For further particulars, enquire of

WILLIAM WARD,

(Opposite the Cathedral,)

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AND 160 ACRES OF LAND.—That nearly new two-story Brick Hotel Building, containing 20 rooms, at BELLEVUE STATION, on the Penna. R. R., at the junction with the Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R., 11 miles from the city. There are about 160 acres of land connected with the Hotel, of which 70 acres are tillable and 40 acres timber. There is a good young Orchard of apple, peach and pear trees. A never-failing soft water spring of sufficient elevation to carry the water to a height of 100 feet. The property is capable of sub-division into lots for residences. Apply to

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Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,

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FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COAL LAND.

Will be sold TO-DAY at reduced prices. This tract is situate in Westmoreland county, Penna., on the North Western Pennsylvania Railroad, about two miles east of Apollo Pa., and containing two very large veins of COAL, PITTSBURGH and FIRE CLAY and very complete WATER POWER.

For further particulars inquire at the Law and Claim Office of

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

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VALUABLE BLOCK OF LOTS

FOR SALE IN THE NINTH WARD—Bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of Lumber and Liberty streets, thence along Liberty street 200 feet to the corner of Carroll street, thence along said street 100 feet to Spring alley, opposite the Carrie Furnace, thence along Liberty street 200 feet to the corner of Lumber street, thence to Beginning. The above is well situated for a large manufacturing establishment or to subdivide into suitable building lots, having the advantage of four fronts. Apply to

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VALUABLE FARM AND SAW MILL FOR SALE—Contains 205 acres, 160 of which are under cultivation; 45 acres fine Pine Timber; balance White Oak; a large Mansion; good Saw Mill in complete order, capable of turning off 5,000 feet per day; Barns, Houses, Sheds, Stables, Orchard; underlaid with Coal and Ore; situated in Pine Township, Indiana County, 5 miles from Nevin Station. Offered cheap and on easy terms. Apply to

B. McCLAIN & CO.,

No. 122 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—One Lot 20 feet front on Penn avenue by 110 feet to Watson street; two-story Brick Dwelling on rear of lot.

Also, one lot 20 feet front on Sumner street, Pitt township, by 100 feet, on which is erected a two-story Frame Dwelling.

Also, eleven lots adjoining the above, 20 by 80 to 100 feet.

JOHN D. BAILEY,

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DWELLING FOR RENT.—A three story Brick House of modern build, and conveniently arranged, containing nine rooms and bath-room, gas and all modern improvements; located between the St. Clair Street and Hand Street Bridges, in Allegheny City.

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FOR SALE—A large and well finished Mansion House of 9 rooms wide halls, high ceilings, well of water, cistern, garden and fruit trees, situate near Pa. Avenue, this side of Soho Run overlooking the Monongahela river. Possession can be had at short notice. Will be sold on easy terms, by

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,

ap23 51 Market street.

DWELLING HOUSE ON WYLIE STREET FOR SALE.—That large and well finished Dwelling on Wylie street near Fifth, finished in modern style, containing 9 rooms, kitchen, range, bath room, hot and cold water, gas throughout the building. This is one of the most desirable properties for dwelling or boarding purposes now offered for sale. Possession April 1st, if desired. Terms reasonable. Apply to

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FOR SALE—155 acres of Coal,

situate in Smith township, Washington county, Pa., near the line of the Steubenville Railroad, at Midway Station, about 21 miles from the city. For further particulars inquire of H. H. DAVIS, Real Estate Agent, No. 140 Fourth street, or to WILLIAM C. CAMPBELL, on the premises. ja30-tf

FOR SALE—A two-story Brick Dwelling of 7 rooms, hall, and vestibule, three years built, on lot 22 by 130 feet, situate on Ewalt street, Lawrenceville, all in complete order. For further information, terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. B. HATCH, Butler street, Lawrenceville. mh2

FOR SALE—Four 2-story Frame Dwellings, on Fayette street.

Also, Two Lots on Watson street, 20 by 112 feet to Forbes street.

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$1,300 CASH will purchase a neat Cottage House of three rooms and cellar, and large Lot 30 feet front on Bertha street, by 174 feet deep on Leslie street, Mount Washington choice fruit and shade trees, vines, etc. Immediate possession. Apply to

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CHEAP BUILDING LOT FOR SALE in the Seventh Ward, having a front on Diawiddie street of 16½ feet, and extends back along the line of Reed street 160 feet; well situated for a large manufacturing site. Will sell at $6,500 easy terms. Apply to

B. McCLAIN & CO.

FOR SALE—800 acres of heavy Timber Land in Snyder township, Jefferson county, which we offer at the low price of $6 per acre. B. McCLAIN & CO., 122 Fourth street.

320 ACRES OF LAND in Bollinger county, Missouri, is offered at $1.00 per acre. Apply to (mh18) B. McCLAIN & Co.

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FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.

WILKINS HALL.

'Tis large enough, and not too large by twice Is central in location, and moderate in price.

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SEWING MACHINES

Have been awarded the FIRST PREMIUMS at the following Fairs for the year 1865:

First Premium for best Machine work at Penna State Fair.

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And wherever exhibited.

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GENERAL AGENT,

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SEWING MACHINES,

For Families and Manufacturers.

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40 Machines

SOLD IN TWO DAYS.

Are manufactured without any complicated machinery, and therefore are not liable to get out of repair, and are perfectly adapted for every description of Family Sewing and Tailoring. We do not class our Machines with cheap machines, as we have taken the premium at every fair where they have been exhibited. Instead of remaining stationary, we have kept pace with the times, and have introduced all the latest improvements, and are now manufacturing the best Machine in the market. Call and see them at

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FIRST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL

PIANOS.

These instruments having been before the public for the past seven years, their superiority alone, attained an UNPURCHASED PREMINENCE. For sale only by

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ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

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Manufacturers of the best refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes, Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and Sheet Cast Steel, Cast Steel for

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Cast and Common Plough and Spring Steel,

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1866.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY, April 21, 1866.

There is a strong feeling of indignation in the oil regions against the Committee of Ways and Means in regard to the repeal of the tax on crude petroleum. The Titusville *Herald* comments on this subject as follows:

"The doubt which has been recently expressed as to the repeal of the tax on crude petroleum has aroused a feeling of indignation among the representatives of every oil interest in the country, as the question resolves itself into one of the most vital to the whole community. With the tax on, the petroleum business in this country must prove most disastrous to thousands, with it off, we may have a chance of further developing the territory now lying dormant, and reviving the trade which is now groaning under the heavy burden of taxation. The wells and interests which have become worthless on account of the tax involves the little all of thousands of enterprising men who have risked their last dollar in developing the wealth and resources of this region, and the amounts thus invested may be counted by the million. Those parties who are now developing, are doing so under the supposition that the tax will be speedily removed, and if it is not, in a great many cases their investments will be utterly lost. Those wells which are now producing in sufficient quantity to pay for working them, and pay the tax also, will, like their predecessors, era dully fall off in production until they dry up. Now the question arises, is there sufficient inducement offered to go on developing, and are there enough wells going down to give a reasonable hope of an equal supply. The inspection which was made last week through the producing territory for the purpose of ascertaining this among other facts, convinces us that not one-fourth of the usual development is going on, and that although the present production is large, being upwards of 11,000 barrels daily, there is nothing to guarantee a continuance of this production. The whole producing interest is groaning under the weight of one dollar for every barrel of oil produced, and the general opinion prevails, that, with this tax on, very few risks of sinking wells will be taken, and very little capital spent in the further development of territory. The question of removing the tax is of such vital importance that every nerve will be strained to bring before the Government the imperative necessity of its being taken off, and it is to be hoped that Congress, with the facts and figures placed prominently before them, will not shut their eyes to the interests of so large a portion of the community."

—We take the following from the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Friday:

Gold was off again yesterday. Opening at 127¼@127⅝, it fell to 126¾@127. The 'bears' made the most of the payment of the approaching May interest. But under a steady demand of half a million of gold per day for customs, with little or no disbursement of gold from the Sub-Treasury, the 'bulls' manage to keep the premium up to pretty full rates. The price is also supported by the stiff appearance of the foreign exchanges, which closed for the 1st Ult. on Wednesday at 107¾@⅛ per cent. The effect of the May payments of interest on the premium is very uncertain. As often as otherwise these payments are fully discounted before they come, and though for the first two or three days the premium may fall, a stiffer and advancing rate follows, often running above the price before the payment of the interest commenced. The amount of interest to be paid is $20,389,695. This will come on the market probably not faster two millions per day for the first week, and much less per day thereafter. Holders having heretofore suffered loss by selling their gold as soon as received, seeing an advance within a day or two, may be now a little more cautious and keep out of the market until the first rush is over.

—The Detroit *Tribune*, of April 18, says:

The most welcome intelligence concerning the Pennsylvania and Delaware mines will not, probably, occasion much surprise. The stockholders have for some time hoped against hope, and their corporations not being copper-bottomed, have at last been added to the already long list of wrecks with which the shores of Lake Superior are strewn.

The Pennsylvania mine was formerly called the "Northwest," and was, if we are not greatly mistaken, originally started by Horace Greeley, who obtained a lease of the ground from the General Government. It has sunk at an inside estimate, $1,000,000, in addition to the copper received. The Delaware is an offshoot from the same mine, and has sunk about $400,000.

—The New York *Tribune*, of Friday, says:

All descriptions of Government stocks are strong and in demand, and the complaint among jobbers is of a want of securities to sell. For the Seven Thirties 10⅜ has been paid, and for the compound notes there are offering par and interest for all the issues. The compound notes, the Seven Thirties and certificates of indebtedness yield the holder about 6 per cent per annum in currency. The rate of interest and the kind of bonds the secretary of the Treasury will offer in his next proposition to fund the currency debt is a good deal canvassed, and he is strongly urged to repeat the financial blunder of the spring of 1864, and offer a 6 per cent bond. That weak yielding to a clamor for a 6 per cent bond deranged the operations of the Treasury, and made the issue of Seven Thirties in currency necessary, to say nothing of forced loans in the form of compound notes, and its resulting damage to the business of the country. What the Treasury needs is a bond which will absorb the compound notes, temporary loan, and the certificates of indebtedness in full. This can only be found in a 6 per cent gold security, and it will be a great financial success if it can be accomplished with a Five Twenty bond. With specie payments restored, 5 per cent gold bonds are not a desirable security in a country where people are accustomed to scramble for capital at 8, 10@12 per cent per annum. There is no present demand for such a bond, and those who are persuading the Secretary to repeat the experiment of 1864 will realize the fact if the attempt is made to fund the debt at a rate below the fair price of money in the United States.

Money, Stocks and Trade in New York.

NEW YORK, April 21, 1866.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

Money easy at 6@6 per cent. for call loans; sterling Exchange dull and declining, at 107¾@107⅝. Gold a shade easier, opening at 126¾, advancing to 127, and declining to 126⅝, advancing to 126¾, and closing at 126⅝. Total exports of specie to-day, $49,200. Government securities steady and ½@¾ better. Gold is scarce, and borrowers have to pay 5@6-16 commission. The transactions of the day have been large. Prices strong but inactive. The following are the closing quotations: New York Central, 93; Erie, 73¾@75¾. Michigan Southern, 82¾@83.

The *Post* says the most prominent features of the Stock Exchange are the revival of confidence and speculative activity, and the brokers report that a larger volume of orders are coming in from the outside public. The improvement of the Government credit has suggested the question whether the five per cent bonds of the United States will not sell for par before the time arrives when the 7-30s will mature and be fundable into six per cent. 5-20 bonds. This opinion is held by eminent financial authorities, and in connection with other circumstances it has caused considerable advance both in compounds and 7 3-10s, and in the 10-40 five per cent. long bonds.

We learn from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury will guide his negotiations with a view to the consolidation of the numerous classes of our government securities, at no very remote period, into long bonds bearing not more than five per cent. interest, and having forty years absolutely to run.

The business at the office of the Treasurer to-day was as follows. Total receipts, $2,197,483.56, of which $386,060 were for Customs, and on account of Loans, $295,000; Gold Notes, $551,000; Payments, $1,037,341.73; Balance, $6,591,149.85.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum shares are dull. Gold stocks declined. A few sales of Oil Creek at 90; United States, 970; Shade River, 35; Gunnell, 100; Quartz Hill, 360.

MINING STOCKS.

The following are the prices of Mining Stocks bid in Boston to-day: Copper Fall, 42; Franklin, 48½; Hancock, 20½; Waterpower, 33½; Minnesota, 10; Bay State 10.

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods market to-day is dull and sluggish with small operations in any line of dry goods. Some domestic goods are strong, and there is no inclination on the part of holders to make concessions. Prints—Allen's, 18; American, 18½; Amoskeag, 17; Cocheco, 21; Dunnell's, 18; Freeman's, 18; Garner & Co, 20; Hamilton, 19; London Mourning, 16½; Lancaster, 18. Sheeting and Shirting—Bleached Amoskeag, 37½; do A, 35; Androscoggin, 30½; Pequot & Son, 25; do 36 inch, 22; Bartlett's, 36 inch, 31; do 33 inch, 24; do 30 inch, 22½; Bates A A, 40; do B B, 32; Boyd Mills, 32; Blackstone, 3-4's Canal, 15; Columbia, A, 25; Dwight, 25; Forrestdale, 45; Greene Mfg. Co., 23½; Harris No. 1, 30; do No. 2, 26; James, 32; do 33 inch, 26; do 31 inch 22½; Sheeting and Shirting, Brown—Amoskeag, 25; do B, 22; Appleton, 25; do C, 21; do D, 22; Atlantic, A, 36; do D, 22; do E, 22; do G, 20; Augusta, 23; do 30 inch, 17; Bedford, 16; Boot H, 20 inch, 17; do O, 21; do S, 24; do W, 20; Dwight A, 21; Great Falls M, 23; do S, 21; Howard A, 22; Indian Head, 25.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—Beef Cattle—The offerings during the past week were 1225 head, against 713 head previous week. The price day ranged as follows: Scalawags and old cows $@6.50, common $6.50@7.50, fair $7.50@8, and good to prime beeves at $8.50@9.25 per 100 lbs. Very few cattle sold at the outside prices. Average of the sales $7.87½. The market closed very dull.

Sheep—The supply this week has been plentiful, and prices rather lower than last week. Sales were made at 5½@6c per lb gross for clipped—no wool sheep in market.

Hogs—The supply has been in excess of the demand this week, and prices lower. Sales were made at $13@13 per 100 lbs net.

Detroit Potatoe Market.

DETROIT, April 21.—During the week the market has been very brisk, large lots still being purchased for the South. Rates have been buoyant, and almost every day has brought in large quantities both by rail and team, all of which found a ready market at remunerative prices. From 1000 to 4000 barrels are sent daily, via lake, to Cleveland. It is readily seen that with such shipments, the aggregate will be immense, bringing into the State large sums of money. To-day the market is brisk with rates ranging from 60@70c for best qualities. Commons 50@60c.—*Tribune.*

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 21, 1866.

The general markets have been more active this week than for some time past, and Flour and Grain have been considerably excited, and a material advance has been established. The receipts of Potatoes have been larger than ever before known in the same space of time, and with a supply largely in excess of the demand, prices have declined considerably. Groceries and Provisions steady, with a slightly improved demand, but prices remain unchanged. In other articles the volume of business has been light, and the fluctuations are not worthy of special notice.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand and unchanged. Club may be quoted at $1.30@1.36, and Red Winter at $2.12@2.15. Oats scarce, in demand and higher; sales on track at 50@52, and from store at 55@58. Sale of 600 bushels Spring Barley at 75—to arrive. Corn is scarce and firm at 70 to 75, for small lots from store.

FLOUR—Is firm but less active, while prices remain unchanged. Regular sales at $9.25@9.50 for Spring Wheat; $10@10½ for half Spring and half Winter; and $10¾@11¼ for Winter Wheat brands. Rye Flour is selling at $8½.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is quiet and unchanged at 13 for Shoulders; 15@15½ for Ribbed Sides; and 20@21 for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is held firmly at 18@19 for prime kettle—country is selling at 17@17½. Mess Pork is dull and nominal at $27.50@28 per bbl.

BULK MEAT—Sale of 700 pieces of Shoulders at 10; 700 pieces of Clear Sides at 14½; and 200 pieces of Hams at 19½—the largest sale of the season.

POTATOES—The market is pretty well glutted, the arrivals having been large for some days past, and prices still tend downward. We now quote prime Peach Blows, in lots, from store, at $1.15@1.20 per bushel, and $2.20@2.25 per bbl. Sale of 3 cars Chicago Potatoes, in bulk, on track, at 75@80; 2 cars Peach Blows, at $2 per bbl, and 2 cars ditto at $1 per bushel.

BUTTER—Demand appears to be falling off, and the market is dull and prices are tending downward. Good to strictly prime Roll may be quoted at 40 to 45.

EGGS—Dull, with a supply somewhat in excess of the demand. Sales reported at 20@21 per dozen.

CHEESE—There is an improved demand for cheese, and the market is steady at 24@25.

MILL FEED—Sales of 200 sks cut Meal at an average of $41 per ton. Middlings are selling from store at $41.00@41.50 per cwt., and Seconds at $1.00@1.15.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is dull, and in good supply, with small sales at 8½. The supply of Timothy is about exhausted. Flax Seed is wanted at $2½.

SALT—Is very dull but not quotably lower—it is held at $2½ per bbl, by the car load, and the usual advance for small lots from store.

COAL—Is dull; small sales at 5c@5½.

HAY—Is scarce and in good demand at the advance; sales from scales at $20@30 per ton.

GREEN APPLES—Sales in lots, of 200 bbls at $5 to $8 per bbl.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 20, 1866.

CRUDE—The transactions in Crude were again comparatively light to-day, but the market was apparently firmer, and holders are again endeavoring to establish an advance, using as a pretext the large sales of refined oil recently, and, consequently, a falling off in receipts. We continue to quote at 13¾@14⅛, this returned, and 18¾@18¾, bids included, while for first class lots 19@19½ are generally are asking 14. Sale of 500 bbls at 13½, 90, at 13¾, and 1500, in bulk, to arrive on the first water, at 13½. It may not be out of place to state that a large number of the best wells are sold ahead, and with low water staring them in the face, they do not seem disposed to make any more contracts until they fill those already made. The arrivals for the week are also seen moderately large, although they fall below those of the two or three previous weeks considerably.

REFINED—Market for bonded oil is quiet but steady, while prices have undergone no quotable change. Philadelphia buyers are offering 43 for July; 44 for August; 46 for September, and we can procure 1000 bbls per week for May, at 40. The advices from the east were rather conflicting to-day, some dispatches reporting the market a shade better, while others reported it quiet and dull, and incline to the belief that there will be but little change one way or the other. Free Oil is dull and entirely neglected.

NAPTHA AND RESIDUUM—There has not been a single transaction in Naptha for two or three months that we are aware of. Residuum is still quoted at 24 per bbl, with a sale of two hundred barrels early in the week.

ARRIVALS—The arrivals of Crude by the Allegheny River since our last report, were as follows:

Fisher & Bro.	2165	W. P. Logan	924
John Benn	150	Jas. Wilkins	97
McClintock & Co.	181	Jas. Skinner	90
Crystein & Co.	58	Hill & Co.	5
Total			3280

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Buyers and sellers of Flour are apart in their views to-day, and the market is dull and nominally 10@25c per barrel lower. Wheat is moderately active and 1@2c higher, with sales of No. 1 Spring at from $1.41@1.42½, in regular houses, and at $1.44@1.44¾, in particular localities; No. 2 Spring in regular houses sold at 40@40½c, and in favorite places at $1.35. No. 3 Spring is quiet at 71c. At the close the market for No. 1 Spring is quiet at $1.42@1.42½. No. 1 Corn is not very brisk, and prices are a shade lower, but not reflected in firm bids. The improvement on yesterday's figures. We note sales of No. 1 at from 45-46@46c; No. 2 at 42c, and Rejected at 42@42½c—closing dull for No. 1 at 46c, and from 42@42½c for Rejected. Oats are in moderate demand, with sales of No. 1 at 46½c, and of Rejected at 43½@43¾c afloat. Oats are in fair request at 36c lower. Sales were made from 37@37½c for No. 2 at the close in store location, and of No. 2 at from 36@36½c—at the close the market for No. 1 is steady at 36@36½c. There is an active shipping demand for Rye, and the market is firm at an advance of 1@1½c per bushel. We note sales of No. 1 at from 56@56c, and of No. 2 at 53@53½c. Barley is dull and almost entirely nominal. Highwines are more active, with sales at $2.21 for free. The Provision market is quiet but firm, with a further advance of 12½c per barrel on Mess Pork and Lard. The following are the figures: Mess Pork sold to the extent of 200 barrels at from $25.50@25.87½. A lot of bulk shoulders changed hands, but on terms not made public.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Cotton dull and nominal, at 35@36c. Flour less active and common grades 10c lower; fine grades 5@10c lower. Sales 20,400 for Extra R. H. Oats, and $9.15@12 for Trade Brands, the market closing dull. Whisky dull, at $2.26@2.27. Wheat dull and nominally 1@2 cents lower this evening; sales 7,500 bush very choice new No. 1 Middling at $1.38. Corn dull and rather easier: 2@3c for Unsound and 85@87c for Sound Mixed Western in store and delivered. New York and State, $1.39@1.40